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# THE CHINA PRESS
# 大陸報

A Live Newspaper Devoted to Progress in China

No. 1579 VOL. V. Registered at the Chinese P.O. for transmission "with special marks privileges in China". 日二廿月九年六國民 SHANGHAI, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1916 明治四十四年九月十九日第三種郵便物認可 10 CENTS

## SAILLY-SAILLISEL IS PENETRATED BY GEN. JOFFRE'S ARMY

### Occupy Houses Along Strategic Road to Bapaume; Repulse Attacks

### SCHWABEN HELD

### British Successfully Meet Determined Assault; Inflict Heavy Loss

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, October 16.—The official communique issued this afternoon reported: Yesterday evening, we penetrated the village of Sailly-Saillisel and occupied the houses along the Bapaume road as far as the central cross-roads. The enemy counter-attacked very violently. Fighting continues.

We repulsed German attacks at St. Eloi Wood, south-east of Belloy-en-Santerre.

London, October 16.—General Sir Douglas Haig reported this morning: Heavy hostile shelling continued during the night, south of the Ancre.

We drove back small bombing parties, north of Courcelette, without difficulty.

A more important attack was delivered at Schwaben Redoubt, after a heavy artillery preparation and assisted by flammenwerfer. This was also repulsed, with heavy losses to the enemy.

We successfully entered the enemy's trenches, during the night, north-east of Ypres, south-east of St. Eloi and east of Ploegstreet. A number of the enemy were killed or captured.

### *Penetrate German Lines At St. Pierre Vaast Wood*

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Official German telegram.—Headquarters, October 13.—A new great Anglo-French attempt to break through the German front between the Ancre and the Somme completely failed. In engaging great masses of artillery and infantry, re-inforced by great reserves, the enemy thought that their aim must be obtained.

However, the brave troops of Generals Sixt von Arnim, von Bohn and von Garnier, after heavy fighting, maintained all their positions. The principal hostile thrust was directed against the front from Courcelette to the Wood of St. Pierre Vaast. In several sectors, bitter hand-to-hand fighting happened between our lines, which the enemy penetrated temporarily.

In spite of six unsuccessful attacks against our positions near Sailly, during the day, the French charged again during the night, which attack was also repulsed. The fighting to the north-west of the village is not yet terminated. North-west of Gueudecourt, the Brandenburg infantry received the British, who were attacking in thick columns, with an annihilating fire.

**Stifle French Attack**

South of the Somme, the French attacks continued between Fresnes, Machincourt and Chaulnes. Most of these attacks were stifled in our curtain-fire. Stubborn fighting reigned for the sugar factory of Genermont, which was decided in our favor.

The principal part of Ablaincourt, after fierce fighting, remained in our hands. During the last combat at this place, 200 French, amongst whom were four officers, were taken prisoners.

East of the Meuse and in the district to the west of Markirch, there was lively cannonading. West of Markirch, all French attacks were repulsed.

Our flyers attacked strong hostile air-squadrons, which were en route to southern Germany. Assisted by the anti-aircraft guns, nine hostile machines were brought down.

According to available reports, five persons were killed and 26 wounded by bombs. Small material damage, but no military damage was caused.

**British Are Active**

October 14.—At the northern part of the front, the British continued

(Continued on Page 2)

## *Miss Ackerman Tells Of Influences For National Good Through Club Work*

### Lecturer Sees Hope For Future Contentment As Result of Women's Activities

Miss Jessie Ackerman, American lecturer, writer and the only woman Fellow of the Royal Scottish Geographical Society, held out a prophecy of a promising future for the world's peace and happiness through the activities of organized women in all lands during her lecture yesterday afternoon, given under the auspices of the American Woman's Club of Shanghai. More than 500 women and men attended the lecture which was delivered in the assembly room of the Young Men's Christian Association, Szechuen Road. The subject of her lecture was "Up-to-Date Movements throughout the World."

After some general statements concerning present day activities of men and women and their relative bearing upon the world, Miss Ackerman gave an account of the progress brought about in Finland, the restoration of the constitution, the increased voting capacity of the population by including women in national life, also many reforms which had been brought about largely by the influence of women. The educational system, which has reduced illiteracy to the lowest percentage of any country of the world, was most graphically described in an account of the journeyings of men and women who endured hardships, known only in northern latitudes, who go out to remote regions as traveling teachers.

"A plan of imparting systematic instruction to assembled groups of children is carried on throughout the entire rural districts," Miss Ackerman said. "The teachers, many of whom are women, travel in vans which may be described as schools on wheels. Each contains a small library, a lantern and numerous slides from all parts of the world to enable the teachers to give lectures and display views which brings real worlds before them. The books are given out free of charge on one round, recitations heard, lessons given and upon the return visit the process is repeated. Strange as it may appear, this somewhat primitive mode of giving instruction qualifies the pupils for examinations which carry them into higher schools in cities or towns. In the University of Helsingfors there are 800 girl students, many of whom have reached that institution over the highway of rural instruction.

"The Club women in Finland have done great things quite aside from their position as teachers. In the struggle for greater national liberty, the ceaseless energy and undaunted spirit of the women have been great factors in success.

"The national strike, in which the people of the country called a halt for four full days and refused to move or allow anyone or anything to stir is probably the most unique means of gaining an end recorded in history. It brought, however, the desired results, for under great pressure the present Tsar restored the Constitution which gave Home Rule to the Finns."

After landing the audience in one dash from Finland to South America, Miss Ackerman described briefly the conditions of life in the Republics, taking up the club work among the women as an illustration of the general stir which has come to women of even most remote parts. She told of the placing of the great Peace statue of the Christ upon an elevation in the very heart of the Andes originated with the Peace Clubs of Argentine. Mothers had given their sons for battle until the very flower of the youth of the land had miserably perished. In many places women were cleaning streets, acting as drivers and conductors on cars, working in mines and filling the places of men in varied occupations and they were tired of human waste and wreckage. In 50 years there had been 47 wars in South America. When war was once again threatened between Chile and Argentine the women rose in thousands to ask for arbitration, which was granted.

When this was accepted, the women prevailed upon the two governments to purchase the statue, place it upon the disputed border line and dedicate it to Peace. Miss Ackerman was one of the guests of the government when the statue was dedicated and in almost a dramatic manner the stirring scene was depicted in vivid coloring which took the audience into the fastnesses of the Andes.

Mrs. C. S. Lobingier presided as chairman and introduced Miss Ackerman. At the close of the lecture she announced a series of morning lectures to be given by Miss Ackerman to women.

A musical program preceded the lecture, including violin selections by Mrs. G. Sutherland Morris, accompanied by Mrs. Sartz, and vocal selections by Miss Dorothy Cowan.

The next regular gathering of the club will be on November 7 at the Palace Hotel. A lecture will be given on Chinese porcelains.

## *U. 51 Is Returning To Her Home Base*

### *Washington Believes Policy Is To Make Short Raids And Then Replenish*

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Washington, October 16.—Officials believe that the U.51 (?) is now returning to Germany and that it is the intention of the German Admiralty to make sudden raids, after which the submarines will return home to replenish.

### Mail Notices

**MAILS CLOSE**

**For Japan:—**
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kasuga M. Oct. 18
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yamashiro M. Oct. 20
Per R.V.F. s.s. Poltava .....Oct. 20

**For U.S., Canada, and Europe:—**
Per R.M. s.s. E. of Russia Nov. 4
Per T.K.K. s.s. Shinyo M. Nov. 4
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kamakura M. Nov. 5

**For Europe:—**
Per M.M. s.s. Cordilliere Oct. 19
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Hirano M. Oct. 29
Per P. and O. s.s. Nore .....Oct. 30

**Mails to Arrive:—**

The American mail is due here on or about today, per T.K.K. s.s. Shinyo Maru.

**The French mail of September 17 is due at Hongkong on October 24, and here on October 27. Left Singapore on October 13, per M.M. s.s. Atlantique.**

## TEN TONS OF DYNAMITE EXPLODE AT TURTCHIHA

### 18 People Killed, Many Injured; Huge Damage; In Blazing Car on Harbin Line

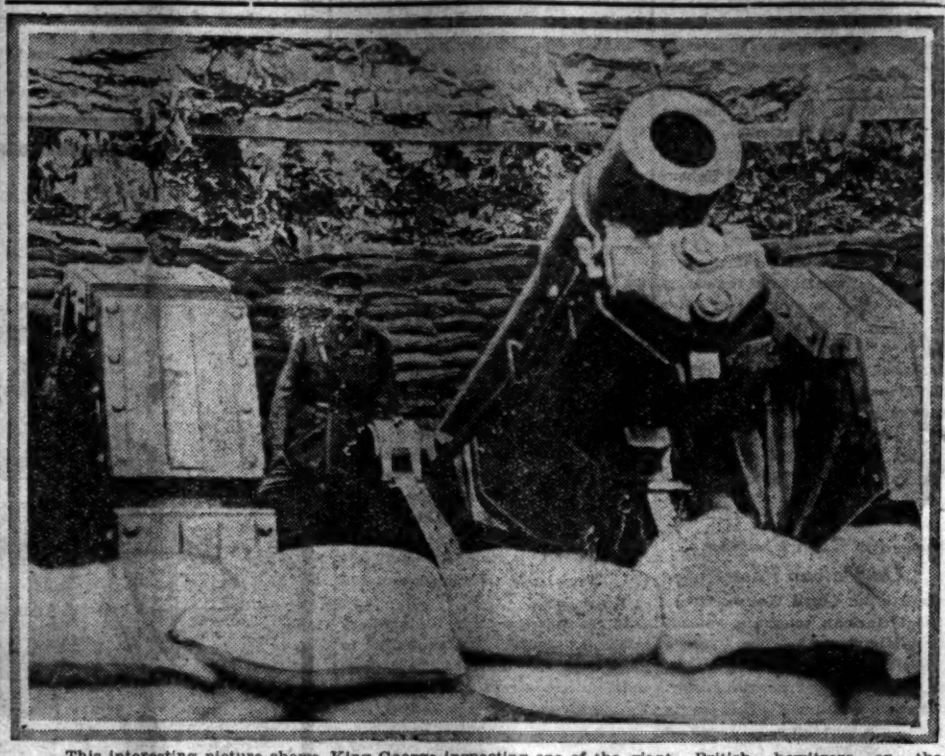
*Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press*

Harbin, October 17.—A terrible train disaster has occurred between Harbin and Tsitsihar, resulting in many deaths. It was noticed that one of the wagons in the middle of a goods-train was on fire. The rear cars were detached and the locomotive went on at full speed with the remaining thirteen cars to the station of Turtchiha, where the burning wagon was placed under a water tank.

As soon as water was played on to the car, a tremendous explosion occurred, the car containing ten tons of dynamite. All the other cars were smashed to atoms and eighteen persons in the immediate vicinity were killed, while all the buildings near suffered severely. Over twenty-five persons were injured, including some soldiers in barracks a considerable distance away, where all the windows were broken.

The explosion formed a crater over twenty feet deep and fifty feet in diameter. The shock was felt in Chinese villages several versts away, where even huts collapsed.

## King George on the Firing Line Inspects Big Guns



This interesting picture shows King George inspecting one of the giant British howitzers on the western front, during a recent visit to the Somme fighting line.

## CHINA TABLES DEMANDS OVER KASHGAR OUTRAGE

### Wants Indemnity and Punishment of Murderers; Talks Of Sending Troops

*Ostasiatische Lloyd*

Peking, October 17.—According to the Oriental News, the incident near Kashgar, where four hundred Chinese were killed by Russian Cossacks, was discussed between Prince Kudacheff, Russian Minister to Peking and the Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, in the Waichiaopu, yesterday. The Chinese Government requested the Russian Government to immediately despatch a relief expedition to Kalahu, where nine hundred Chinese are still besieged by Russian Cossacks. If Russia is unable to despatch such an expedition, then the Chinese Government will send its own soldiers.

The Chinese Government has demanded an indemnity for the relatives of those who perished in the massacre and the punishment of those guilty of the atrocities. Prince Kudacheff promised to inform his Government of these demands.

## *Wu Ting-fang Named For The Waichiaopu*

### *Wong Ta-hsieh Rejected; Vice-Presidential Discussion Ends In Disorderly Scenes*

*Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press*

Peking, October 17.—The House of Representatives rejected Wong Ta-hsieh as Minister of Foreign Affairs by 226 votes to 219. The nomination of Dr. Wu Ting-fang is talked of.

The joint session of the Senate and House of Representatives, held yesterday to settle the question of the election of the Vice-President, ended in disorder and the meeting was adjourned without a decision being reached, the members being divided on the question of whether the election of the Vice-President should take place immediately or after the promulgation of the constitution.

The chairman first put a question in the latter sense, but the requisite number of votes was not obtained. The chairman then reversed the question, but the immediate uproar which broke out prevented a vote being taken.

### *The Weather*

Fine weather. The maximum temperature recorded yesterday was 75.8 and the minimum 48.2, the figures for the corresponding day last year being respectively 83.2 and 62.4.

## *English Dock Hands Raise Objections To Chinese Immigration*

### *Ask Government to Stop Influx From Shanghai; Say Opium Vice Is Spreading*

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

The Deutsche Uebersee dienst reports: Berlin, October 12.—The union of the English dock workmen urges the British government not to send Chinese laborers from Shanghai, who do not acquire British citizenship. The union also protests against the increase of Chinese and other Asiatic workingmen in English ports, who, on account of the lack of dock hands, take the places of the English workingmen.

The London Times states that the apparition of the numerous Chinese is extremely dangerous for British economic life, because the Chinese are ignorant of English conditions of work and the opium vice is spread by them among the white workingmen.

## *Entertainment And Dance to Aid British Women's Work Assn.*

The British Women's Work Association's "At Home" on Tuesday next 24th inst. will take place in the ball room of the Astor House Hotel, instead of at Maitland and Co's. offices as formerly advertised. From 4 o'clock to 5 o'clock p.m. an exhibition of articles made by the ladies of the association will be on view and tea will be served. From 5 to 6 there will be a variety entertainment, kindly arranged by the members of the Howitt-Phillips Company, and from 6 to 7 dancing with music by Professor Papini's orchestra. Admission one dollar, the proceeds to go to the British Women's Work Association and tickets can be had from members of the association, Messrs. Moutrie and Co. and the Astor House Hotel office.

## FOG DELAYS ECUADOR; TO SAIL THIS MORNING

The new P.M. s.s. Ecuador, scheduled to sail for San Francisco, via Japan ports and Honolulu yesterday, has been delayed owing to foggy weather but will sail this morning. She was expected at Woosung late last night, and accordingly the time of the departure of the tender Alexandra was postponed to 8.30 a.m. this morning. This tender will convey all departing passengers and mail to the Ecuador, and the same tender will bring back to Shanghai all the incoming mails and passengers. The Ecuador is expected to sail at 11 a.m., but this is rather doubtful, as she is taxed to the limit in passengers going to the States, and the loading and unloading of the cargo and baggage will certainly take some time. A number of local residents are sailing by the Ecuador.

## AMERICAN MURDERED BY BANDITS IN KOREA

### 'Bullion Party' Ambushed When Returning to Mine With 150,000 Yen

An American, Mr. Fin Welhaven, was killed, and two other Americans wounded in a clash between a body of armed bandits and the bullion party of the Oriental Consolidated Gold Mine in northern Korea on Friday afternoon, October 6, according to word received here yesterday.

The bullion party, including Capt. E. S. Barstow and Mr. A. A. Williams, both Americans, was ambushed by nine robbers when returning to the mine from the nearest railway station with about 150,000 yen in cash. Capt. Barstow is well-known on the China coast. The robbers were finally beaten off and the cash was saved.

Besides the Americans the driver of the buckboard and a Japanese policeman were shot dead. The bandits are also believed to have lost heavily as the bullion party was well armed.

Mr. Welhaven received wounds in the battle which resulted in his death Saturday. He was a brother of the manager of the Oriental Consolidated Mine, Mr. Alf Welhaven.

The mine is in the Unsan district, in northern Korea, 60 miles from the nearest railway. Once a month the output of bullion is taken by an armed party to the nearest station and from there to the Osaka mint. The party returns to the mine with enough cash from the mint to cover the monthly operating expenses. The trip of 60 miles is made with a buckboard and it is necessary to camp one night on both the outward and homeward journeys. This party, known as the "bullion party," is always well armed, since on the trip south it has to guard about 300,000 yen worth of gold bullion and on the return trip about half that amount in cash. The party was probably in charge of about 150,000 yen when attacked. Such parties are usually composed of six or seven men.

The following information was received here of the attempted robbery:—

'Oriental Consolidated bullion party, on the return trip to the mine with cash for operating expenses, was ambushed Friday afternoon by nine armed bandits. The Chinese driver of the buckboard and a policeman were shot dead. Mr. Fin Welhaven was wounded and died Saturday morning. Williams shot in the ankle and will probably lose a leg. Barstow was also shot but not dangerously wounded.

"The robbers were driven off and the cash saved. The police are active. The Suan Mine people have been warned of this affair."

The nationality of the bandits is not known though it is believed that they may have been either Koreans or Japanese.

## ALLIES RECOGNISE PROVISIONAL GOVT. SITTING IN CRETE

### Athens Is More Hopeful After Premier Confers With French Minister

### 'VERY FRIENDLY'

### Legations in Europe Renew Proposals for Greece To Forsake Neutrality

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, October 16.—Reuter's Agency is officially informed that the Entente has formally recognised the Provisional Government of Greece in Crete, where alone the question of recognition has yet arisen.

The Athens correspondent of the Daily Mail states that a regiment of infantry at Santa Maura, on the west coast of Greece, where control by the Allies has not yet been established, has been conveyed in sailing-ships to Arta, by order of the Minister of War.

A British official despatch from Salonica reports: Our patrols have penetrated to Bulsuk, nine miles south-west of Demirhissar. The situation on the Doiran front is unchanged.

Athens, October 15.—Officialdom is very busy again. M. Giullemen had an interview with the Premier, which lasted for an hour and a half. The Minister for Foreign Affairs and the Premier are very reticent, but declare that the conversations were very friendly and laid the basis for further discussions.

The Premier then saw the King. It is believed that the discussions relate to the control of the railways and police.

**Greece Renews Offers**

It is stated that the Legations in the Entente capitals have been instructed to renew the proposals for Greece to emerge from her neutrality.

It is stated that the pro-German General Dousmanis, the late Chief of Staff and General Metaxas, the late Assistant Chief of Staff, have arrived at Larissa, "to inspect the barracks."

Under the Allies' control of the railways, the movement of groups of soldiers and the transport of war-material between Athens and Larissa is absolutely forbidden.

M. N. Politis, Permanent Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, has proceeded to Salonica, to assume office in the National Ministry for Foreign Affairs. From there, he goes to western Europe, on a special mission.

### *Bulgarians on Struma Facing a Double Fire*

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Official German telegram.—Headquarters, October 13.—On both sides of the railroad from Monastir to Florina, lively artillery combats occurred. Energetic attacks on the Czerna bend were without success yesterday.

On the Struma front, there were engagements with hostile reconnoitering detachments. The enemy fired from land and sea against our positions near Orfani

October 14.—At the Czerna bend, the renewed Servian attacks, which continued during the night, failed. The situation is unchanged.

Official Bulgarian telegram. Sofia, October 12.—There was lively fighting at the Czerna bend. Six attacks of the enemy were repulsed, with heavy losses.

To the east of the Vardar, a hostile battalion, which was attempting to advance against the heights south of Bogarevelitza, was repulsed. The attacks of two enemy battalions at Barakia, on the Struma front, also broke down in our fire.

The town of Seres was shelled by hostile long range artillery. Several civilians were killed.

Sofia, October 13.—The situation is unchanged. On the Struma front, at the village of Jenikoi, our artillery fire routed three armored motor cars.

On October 11, after a fight near Barrakahsyoumaka, we buried over 200 fallen enemies and took one officer and 20 British soldiers prisoners.

Near the village of Enidje, a hostile machine was shot down in an air-fight. The pilot was taken prisoner.

# 260,000 ITALIANS ATTACK FOR SEVENTY-TWO HOURS

**Bombardment by 1,000 Guns Is Maintained Continuously 11 Days and Nights**

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Zurich, October 16.—Telegrams from the Austrian front state that 260,000 Italian troops have been attacking on Carso Plateau for seventy-two hours, while a thousand guns have been firing violently and without interruption for eleven days and nights. The Italian storming columns advance in narrow and very deep formation, in continuous waves, accompanied by machine-guns and even cannon.

### *Novavas is Captured; Austrian Lines Broken*

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Official Austrian telegram.—Vienna, October 12.—Yesterday, the third day of the infantry engagements at the south wing of the Coastland front, our troops maintained themselves against all attacks of the enemy. To the north of the Vippach and to the south of this river, up to the Lokvica sector, all Italian attacks were repulsed.

To the west and south of Oppachiasella, the enemy gained some terrain and Novavas fell into their hands. Further south, down to the ocean, the enemy repeatedly entered some front parts of our positions, but were again expelled.

Our troops from the Alps distinguished themselves in these combats. The number of Italian prisoners has risen to 2,700.

At some places of the Carpathian and Tyrolese front, minor hostile detachments made some fruitless attacks. On the Pasubio, where our positions had been taken back the day before yesterday from Costa Maggio to the Boite Ridge, it was quiet all day and night.

October 13.—Yesterday, the Italian attacks on the coastland front were inferior in activity to those of the previous days, during which heavy fighting had taken place. All the attempts of the enemy to advance beyond their lines between San Grado di Merno and Novavas failed under our fire.

In the afternoon, the Italian 45th infantry division, re-inforced by Bersaglieri, attacked our positions north of Lokvica. This advance broke down under the heaviest losses for the enemy. Only a few of the men returned.

The 27th infantry regiment of the reserve and portions of the infantry regiment No. 46 deserve special praise for their brave conduct. Equally fruitless as the last in the northern sector of the Karst Highlands, were the repeated efforts of the enemy on the southern wing and to the north of the Wippach, against Biglia and Vetroiba. On the Pasubio, our troops repulsed two attacks against the Boite Ridge.

An Italian air-squadron threw bombs on Cavaya and killed several women and children. An Austro-Hungarian fighting flyer, between Skumbi and the mouth of the Hetemi, shot down an Italian Caproni aeroplane. The plane was slightly damaged. Two of the inmates were dead and three fled.

In the afternoon of October 12, one of our naval aeroplane squadrons efficiently bombed with explosive and incendiary bombs the Adria Works and Monfalcone, which is occupied by the enemy. In the evening of the same day, another naval aeroplane squadron successfully attacked the military works of Selzann Vermigliano, the inner port of Grado and Monfalcone and the Adria Works. In spite of heavy shelling, all our aeroplanes returned unharmed.

## RUSSIANS SUCCESSFUL

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Petrograd, October 16.—In the region of Korytnitza, twenty-four miles west-south-west of Lutsk, stubborn fighting continues. The enemy, who counter-attacked here with hand-grenades charged with asphyxiating gasses, were repulsed, with heavy losses.

Obstinate battles are also proceeding at Zborov, about mid-way between Tarnopol and Lemberg.

# *Falkenhayn Suffers Sanguinary Reverse In Ojtuz Pass Fight*

***Tries to Stop Up Defiles; Rumanians Safe If Can Hold Crest of Carpathians***

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, October 16.—A telegram from Bukharest states that military men are of opinion that, if the Rumanians hold the crest of the Carpathians, the situation need not be considered serious.

General von Falkenhayn, apparently, has only three genuine German divisions under his command, the remainder being Austro-Hungarians, numbering, at the maximum, 200,000. It appears that he is endeavoring to cork up the other defiles and to send his main forces through the Ojtuz Pass and attempt to capture the railway-junction at Foosani.

The latest Rumanian communique says that all the attacks of the enemy have been bloodily repulsed at Ojtuz Pass, which is 45 miles north-west (? north-east) of Brasso.

Petrograd, October 16.—An official communique reports: In the region of Korosmezo and Kirlibaba, the enemy made fierce attacks, without success. We took 1,187 prisoners. South of Dorna Vatra, great enemy forces assumed the offensive.

### *Rumanians Gain Footing On Vulcan Pass Ridge*

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Official German telegram.—Headquarters, October 13.—The Gyergyo and Niezik Valleys, at the upper and lower Czik, are free from the enemy. The pursuit continues. The enemy are making a tenacious resistance on the road from Czik Czereda to Gyimes.

In successful combats on the frontier heights east and south-east of Brasso, one officer and 170 men were made prisoners and two guns captured.

No news of the army group of Field Marshal von Mackensen.

October 14.—The pursuit of the enemy on the eastern front is making good progress. The enemy also yielded on the road from Czik-Czereda to the Gyimes Pass.

At the frontier passes of the Burzenland, our allied troops gained some terrain. Here we captured from the Rumanians 292 men, among whom were 8 officers, also taking 6 machine-guns.

**Rumanian Success**

To the west of the Vulcan Pass, hostile attacks were repulsed by a counter-thrust [illegible] at one place, the enemy gained a footing in the line on the ridge.

Nothing happened on the front of Field Marshal von Mackensen.

Official Austrian report.—Vienna, October 13.—At the eastern front, our troops repulsed the enemy from the upper Alt and the upper Maros into the frontier mountains. To the north of Kirlibaba, a Russian attack was repulsed by hand-grenade fighting.

Official Bulgarian telegram.—Sofia, October 12.—The Rumanian artillery shelled several places on the southern bank without success. Our artillery fire caused extensive conflagrations at Calafat.

An artillery combat took place at Lome, in which the enemy's artillery was silenced.

October 13.—After defeating the enemy, our advanced detachments occupied the village of Oultzova. On October 9, an aeroplane squadron attacked the port of Constanza, where great conflagrations of the docks and kerosene tanks took place.

## WEN TSONG-YAO DECLINES

The Shunpao reports that Wen Tsong-yao has declined to accept the position of the Associate Director-General of the commercial port at Pukow.

# Sailly-Saillisel Is Penetrated

(Continued from Page 1)

their lively reconnoitering activity, as on the preceding days.

The battle on the Somme continues. A repetition of the enemy's attacks north of the Somme, on a large front, as on October 22, failed through our curtain-fire. Between the Ancre and Morval, only one strong partial attack near Gueudecourt developed completely, but was also defeated.

The attacks which the enemy launched on the line from Morval to Bouchavesnes resulted almost without exception in heavy hand-to-hand fighting, in which the French infantry were everywhere defeated. The troops of von Bohn and of von Garnier are holding their complete positions.

To the south-west of the Wood of St. Pierre Vaast, the advantages gained by the French in former attacks were recaptured. Seven officers, 227 men and several machine-guns were brought in. The Fusilier regiment of General Field Marshal Count Blumenthal No. 36 (Halle and Bernburg) and the Infantry regiment von Stulpnagel No. 48 (Kustrin) of the division of Major General von Dresler and Scharfenstein fought with special distinction.

South of the Somme, the fighting in Ablaincourt has been resumed with successes for our troops. Parts of Saxon regiments regained by a bold raid the eastern part of the Ambos wood, to the north of Chaulnes. They made six officers and 400 men prisoners.

In the Meuse district, the artillery activity increased temporarily to great violence. East of the Meuse, isolated hand-grenade engagements were without importance and feeble hostile attacks without success.

## *Shipping Bulletins*

The U. S. S. Brooklyn and the U. S. transport Ajax left port yesterday.

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The Japanese steamer Koun Maru, formerly a frequent visitor to the port of Shanghai, has been consigned to Messrs. Koh Man-wah of Bangkok, and has been chartered by this firm for one year at $30,000 per month. The ship was built in 1889 and is of 768 tons.

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Vessels from Hoihow report: The black buoy of Hainan Head has drifted to the east about two miles and lies on the north part of Hainan Head Bank.

* * *

The s.s. Alma, which we reported as being sold, formerly belonged to the Eastern Shipping Company, and is now said to have been bought by a local firm, instead of a Newchwang firm. The Alma, which is a steel twin screw steamer of 1,150 tons, formerly belonged to the London and South-Western Railway Company for whom she was engaged on the Channel run between Southampton and Havre. She was bought four or five years ago for the Eastern Shipping Company by Captain Milnes. She was built by Messrs. J. and G. Thomson, Ltd., Glasgow, in 1894, her dimensions being length 270.7 feet, breadth 34 feet, and depth 14.6 feet.

# *British Guarantee Is Refused by Japanese*

***Girls of Mixed Anglo-German Blood Turned Away Despite Passports***

The Misses Marion and Jean Hoerter, daughters of Mr. M. Hoerter of Shanghai, and their grandfather, Mr. James Johnstone, of 143 Bubbling Well Road, are making a round trip journey between Shanghai and Vancouver, B. C., on the Empress of Asia through the strict rulings of the Japanese police as concerns the landing of "enemy subjects" on Japanese soil. They were refused permission to land when the Empress reached Yokohama last Thursday morning although Mr. Johnstone carried a special permit for the three issued by the British Consulate in Shanghai and vised by the local Japanese consulate.

Refusing them permission to land for a holiday in Japan the Japanese police also refused them permission to remain in Yokohama until the sailing of a boat for Shanghai. They were forced to remain on the Empress and to cross the Pacific. Before sailing from Yokohama on Friday Mr. Johnstone said that they would continue on the Empress of Asia until it reached Shanghai on the return voyage although they had not been prepared for a sea trip.

Mr. Johnstone has been a resident of Shanghai for forty-nine years and is now retired, living quietly at his home "The Elms" on Bubbling Well Road. He was for many years a director of the Shanghai Dock and Engineering Company. His two grand-daughters are aged 15 and 16 years.

The three had prepared for a short vacation in Japan, visiting Kamakura and a few other cities. When the passenger list was submitted to the Yokohama authorities explanation was made of the circumstances attending the girls' visit to Japan. The British consul at Shanghai had granted them a permit, which in turn had been recognized by the Japanese consul. Orders prohibiting them to leave the boat were issued as soon as the Asia reached Yokohama. Application made to the authorities through the British Consul General at Yokohama, asking a special permit in this case, was of no avail. No Germans were permitted to land under any circumstances, said the Japanese. Requests that the party be allowed to remain in Yokohama until they could get a boat back to Shanghai also met with refusal.

At the local Japanese Consulate yesterday it was said that the Japanese Police had charge of such cases. It was also stated that the special permit issued to Mr. Johnstone by the British Consulate had merely been stamped at this office to indicate that the signature of Sir Everard Fraser was genuine.

## U.S. ASIATIC FLEET NOTES

Admiral Winterhalter, Commander-in-Chief of the United States Asiatic Fleet, having been informed that Brigadier General Hunter Liggett, United States Army, Commanding the Philippine Department, was to visit China, sent him a cordial invitation to include Shanghai in his trip.

The following reply to the invitation was received:—"General Liggett regrets exceedingly his inability to visit Shanghai on account of limited time at his disposal."

It is a matter of great regret to all officers and men of the Asiatic Fleet and to the American community of Shanghai not to be able to welcome the General.

General Liggett will reach Tientsin October twenty-sixth where he will remain for two days before going to Peking for a two days visit. From Peking the General will go to Tsingtau from which port he will leave November third, for Manila, on the U. S. Army Transport Warren.

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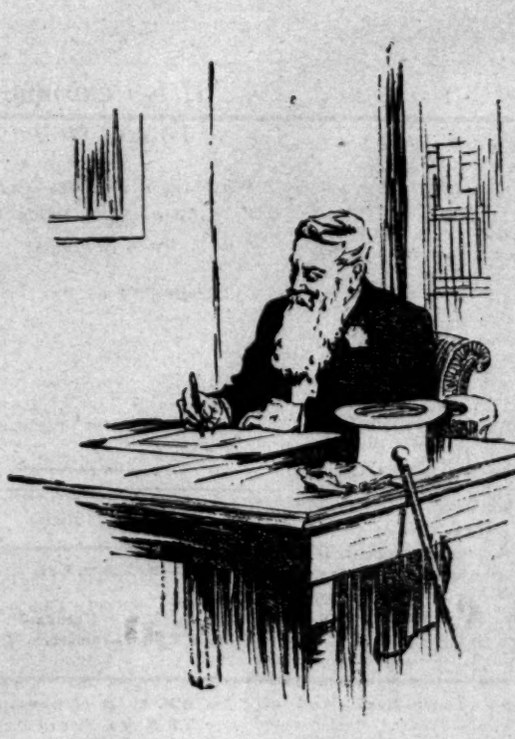

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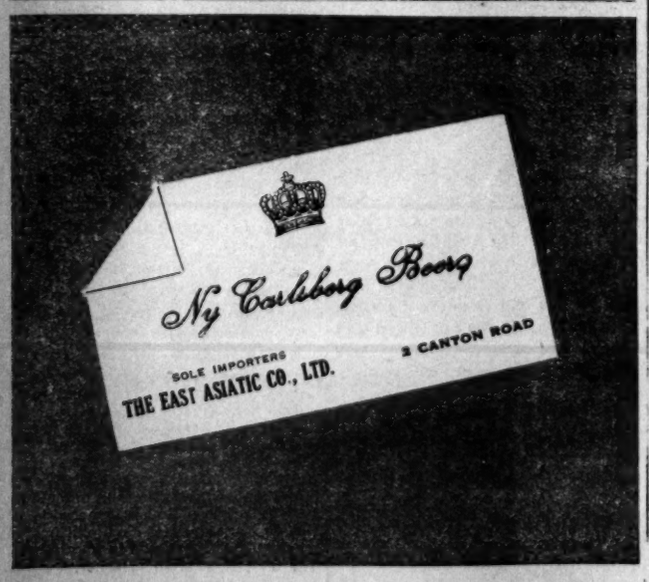


# Official Austrian Version Of Rumanian Negotiations

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Berlin, October 10.—The Berlin paper Berliner Zeitung am Mittag publishes extracts from an Austro-Hungarian Redbook, dealing with the relations with Rumania from July 22, 1914, to August 27, 1916. The Redbook contains a large number of hitherto unknown and most sensational reports of the Austro-Hungarian Minister at Bukharest, proving the insincere attitude of the present Rumanian Government and showing the pathetic situation of the late King Carol.

On July 22, 1914, the Austro-Hungarian Government instructed their Minister at Bukharest to confidentially inform the Rumanian Government about the note which was going to be presented to Servia. On July 26, Austria-Hungary declared that she expected Rumania to remain strictly neutral and that Rumania would co-operate loyally in case of a Russian aggression.

On July 28, the Minister at Bukharest reported that King Carol had assured him of Rumania's neutrality in case of a war between Austria-Hungary and Servia. Unfortunately, Rumanian co-operation in case of a Russian aggression could not be counted upon. King Carol added that "no power on earth could induce him to ever seize arms against Austria-Hungary."

On August 6, King Carol communicated to the Austro-Hungarian Minister that he was unable to make the Rumanian Crown Council accept the fulfillment of the Alliance treaty, but that a union with Russia was also unanimously repudiated.

The Minister added to his report that he, however, considered a final Rumanian decision against Austria-Hungary as possible. King Carol, in his opinion, then abdicated. On September 23, King Carol frankly told the Austro-Hungarian Minister that he had discussed the situation with Prince Ferdinand, who had declared it impossible to participate in a war against Russia, but mentioned that practically everybody in Rumania wanted war against Austria-Hungary.

The Minister replied that he knew that the King and the Crown Prince would never consider the possibility of treason. The Crown Prince admitted that such an action would be the greatest crime and if it was committed he would consider himself "the meanest fellow." On October 9, the Austro-Hungarian Minister had an audience with King Carol, who was dying and said: "I have only one desire: to die and see the end of this." The King then died.

On December 2, the Austro-Hungarian Minister reported that apparently all Rumanian authorities expected that Rumania would enter the war in Spring, 1915. The decision only depended upon the development of the military situation. In Spring, 1915, the military success of the Austro-Hungarians in Galicia made a partial impression, but Rumania was already deeply involved in negotiations with the Entente.

On May 26, King Ferdinand promised to do everything to remain neutral but said "the rulers are not always able to act as they want." In Autumn, 1915, there were negotiations about the concentration of Rumanian troops on the Austro-Hungarian frontier, while the Russian frontier remained unprotected. On November 4 Premier Bratianu declared that he would not tolerate a Russian march across Rumania.

In Spring, 1916, the discussions about a possible Russian march across Rumania continued. On March 10, the King said that such fear was unfounded, as the Russians were aware of what they had to expect if they made the attempt to cross Rumania.

The Russian agitation in Rumania increased. There were strong arguments that Rumania should not keep Bessarabia, even if this formerly lost province should be regained by the war. On June 19, the Austro-Hungarian Minister reported: "Diplomatic work can delay the dangerous step Rumania is going to take, but will finally not be able to avoid it."

On June 25, the Minister reported about continuous negotiations between Rumania and the Entente, in which, as reported on June 28, Rumania asked for Transylvania and the Bukhovina, the delivery of ammunition and ordnance and permission to declare war only on Austria-Hungary, but not on Germany. The Minister predicted the beginning of a critical time.

In the second part of August, he reported that the Entente Powers threatened Rumania, that no Rumanian wishes would be considered at the Peace Conference, if Rumania did not enter the war now. On July 27, the Minister reported that King Ferdinand declared: "I have the same intentions as my late uncle, but I have not the same authority."

On July 29 the ambassador reported about a conversation, in the course of which Premier Bratianu said that he was conscious that this would be one of the last conversations with him. The ambassador announced to the Premier that, in case of war, German troops would co-operate with the Austro-Hungarians in Transylvania. On August 5, the Austro-Hungarian Consul-General at Galatz telegraphed that a Rumanian mobilisation was superfluous, since the troops were practically already mobilised.

On August 8, Premier Bratianu asked for the cession of a part of the Bukhovina, under the pretext that this might strengthen the influence of the neutrality partisans. The Minister, following his instructions, declined this demand, as this cession would not prevent Rumania attacking Austria-Hungary whenever she thought that a favorable moment had come. On August 12 the Austro-Hungarian Minister for Foreign Affairs, Freiherr von Burian, instructed the Minister at Bukharest to point out in a friendly tone that Rumania was leaving the Russian frontier unprotected, while she made strong war preparations against Austria-Hungary.

On August 26, the King, in answer to representations, "makes evasive remarks, as usual." On the same day, late at night, there was a conversation between the Austro-Hungarian Minister and Premier Bratianu, in the course of which the latter declared most decidedly: "You want that we remain neutral. Rumania will enter the war only if she is attacked." On August 27, Rumania declared war.

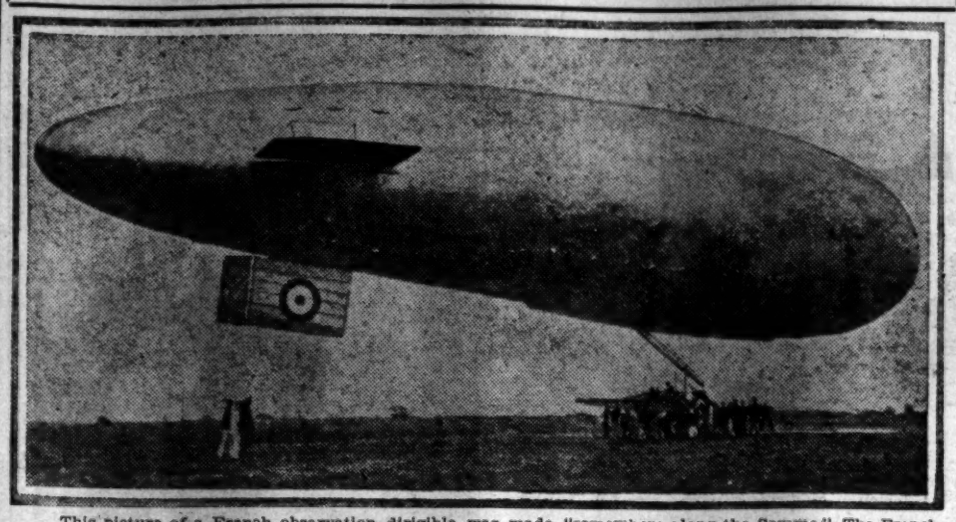
## REICHSBANK FINANCES

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Berlin, October 12.—The Reichsbank publishes the following weekly statement, dated October 7:

| | Million Marks | | Against preceding week |
|---|---|---|---|
| Gold reserve ..... | 2492.0 | plus | 8.0 |
| Commercial papers and treasury bills ..... | 7468.0 | minus | 290.0 |
| Circulation of bank notes ..... | 7230.0 | minus | 139.0 |
| Private deposits... | 3216.0 | minus | 3050.0 |
| Gold reserve covering circulation of bank notes ..... | 34,5% | | 35,7% |

# French Use Dirigibles in Somme Fighting



This picture of a French observation dirigible was made "somewhere along the Somme." The French have found dirigibles to be of great use in directing the fire of heavy artillery.

## ALLIED GAINS ON SOMME DON'T ALTER SITUATION

### Is German Claim; Say Price Paid Too High; Are Balanced By Losses Elsewhere

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Berlin, October 12.—The military critic of the Deutsche Ueberseedienst writes: "The French Commander-in-Chief, General Joffre, in an army order, after summarizing the successes obtained in the great offensive of the Entente at the western front, deems it necessary to stimulate the French soldiers so as to redouble their exertions. He considers as the most important success of the recent huge efforts of the Entente, the fact that the German lines on the attacked front were pushed back for about 10 kilometers.

"The French Commander-in-Chief does not mention, however, the other fact that this small gain has been paid for with extraordinarily sanguinary losses, which are an appalling decimation of the vital energies of the whole French nation. Furthermore, Joffre does not mention the fact that the terrain gained is only a diminutive part of the large districts of Northern France occupied by the German army. The terrain gained by the Entente on the Somme approximately corresponds to the gains obtained by the Germans in the offensive of last Spring before Verdun.

"The general situation on the western front is in no way changed by this small success. In his last speech, the German Chancellor pointed out how far away from its real object the offensive of the Entente is. He very justly said:

"'Since the beginning of July, the British and French have continued their most violent attacks without interruption. Now they think to succeed; now they think to break through the lines of the hated Germans and carry the war from France and Belgium beyond the Rhine into Germany. But what happened? German lines have been pushed back some few kilometers. This is unavoidable in an offensive launched on such a great and gigantic scale. But what Germany's enemies had hoped and what they had worked for, that is, to break through in a grand style and roll up the German western front, this did not realise. Firmly and unbroken stands the German front.'"

## BOMB STUTTGART

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Berlin, October 10.—It is reported from Stuttgart that, yesterday, in the evening, a hostile aviator twice flew over Stuttgart and dropped several bombs. Nobody was hurt and no buildings were damaged.

## *Unrestricted Warfare Of Submarines Doesn't Hasten Peace Advent*

### *Only Prolongs Conflict, Socialist Member, Dr. David, Tells Reichstag*

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Berlin, October 12.—In the session of the Reichstag on October 11, Dr. David, Socialist, said: "The chances for peace are very small at this moment. Our enemies want no immature end and no peace before Germany's annihilation. Unrestricted submarine warfare does not hasten the advent of peace, but prolongs the war.

"We understand the indignation of Germany against the British policy of starvation and waging war after the conclusion of peace. Britain always pretended that Germany joyously inaugurated the war. Therefore, the events of the last twelve critical days cannot be described too often.

"In July 30, 1914, the world thought it could breathe again and repose itself. Sir Edward Grey and Prince Lichnowsky, with the consent of the Russian ambassador in London had found a formula of understanding. 'If the Austrian advance against Belgrade is stopped, the powers shall examine how Servia can satisfy the Austrian demands without compromising her foreign rights and independence.'

"On the same day, our Chancellor wired to the ambassador in Vienna, advocating direct conversations between Vienna and Petrograd, declaring that Germany would decline to be drawn into a world war, if her suggestions were unheeded by Austria-Hungary. Vienna, at the same time, accepted the formula of understanding. This was the situation into which fell the news of the Russian mobilisation.

"Thus, Britain's guilt was that she did not send a telegram to Petrograd similiar to the one which Berlin sent to Vienna on July 30. Russia was sure that Britain would follow."

**Scores Annihilation Idea**

Dr. David then insisted that peace would come as soon as the enemies understood the impossibility of the annihilation of Germany. "Our point of view is that not all the British share the view of the Minister of Commerce, Runciman and others, who preach the war of annihilation and another war after the war's end." Dr. David emphatically repudiated the idea that Germany could be conquered by interior discord and indiscretions.

"For us, this war is a war of defence. This binds us all together. We wish the re-establishment of an independent Belgium—that means a Belgium which is independent from Britain and France. We did not enter the war with intentions of conquest. We reassured Britain that we would not attack the northern coast of France.

"Probably, it is unknown in Britain that a telegram from the German Emperor to the British King confirmed Prince Lichnowsky's assurance. Jaures, the leader of the French Socialists, urged the French ministers before the outbreak of the war to exercise pressure upon Russia in order to avoid the war—what in fact had a becalming effect.

**Maintains Jaures' Policy**

"I maintain the policy for which Jaures died. Our enemies are guilty that the war continues and constitutes our moral superiority. We hold that war is no adequate means to decide national quarrels between nations. Berne has tried to persuade the creation of legal forms in order to dispose of such a contest.

"In foreign countries, slandering reports are telling that Germany declines such legal forms. Therefore, we greeted with loud rejoicings the Chancellor's indorsement in his last speech of the idea of arbitration. If all civilized humanity would share these views, wars like the present will be avoided. Then we could say in truth 'peace on earth.'"

The Reichstag then closed the discussion and adjourned.

## PRINCE MISTRANSLATED

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

The Deutsche Ueberseedienst reports: Berlin, October 10.—On October 1, the French paper Echo de Paris published an astounding literary forgery in producing an alleged translation of a telegram of the war correspondent of the Berliner Tageblatt of September 29, in which it not only arbitrarily changed the meaning of the text, but even attributed to the Crown Prince of Bavaria words which he never said.

The real words of the Crown Prince were: "The enemy has gained some terrain, but this is in no way connected with the decision of the situation." The Echo de Paris writes: "He recognizes that his army lost terrain. Our troops did all in their power, but the enemy was too strong."

Another forgery has been committed by the Revue des Lectures pour Tous of August 1. This paper published a portrait of the Emperor looking at a map, with the inscription: "Frequently, the Emperor pointed out the districts by which he wanted to enlarge his realm." This portrait is simply an innocent photograph of the Emperor, taken after the inauguration of a new canal on June 17, 1914, when the Emperor contemplated the track of the canal on the map.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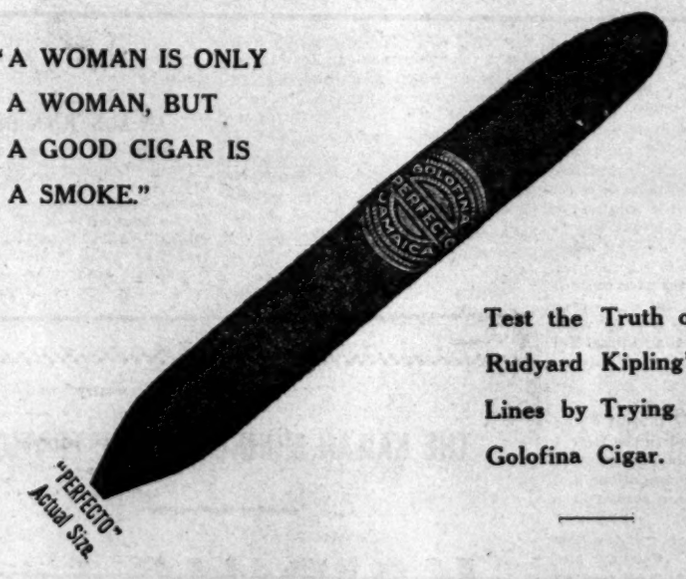


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# JAPAN LESS FRIENDLY NOW, SAYS N. Y. TIMES

### Terauchi Will Assume Different Attitude, Believes American Journal

### NATION'S DOMINANT AIMS

### Distrust Can't Be Helped, States Paper—Change in American Opinion

New York, October 5.—The appointment of Count Terauchi as Premier of Japan foreshadows the opening of a new and less amicable era in the relations of Japan and of the United States, is the view expressed in an editorial which appeared in this morning's issue of the New York Times. The full text of this editorial follows:

A change of ministry in Japan under ordinary circumstances creates but little interest and less concern among the American people. However, in this latest change, with the Emperor's acceptance of the resignation of Marquis Okuma and his order to Count Terauchi to form a new cabinet, there is reason for the United States to be acutely interested. There are still many questions between the United States and Japan which have never been given a proper settlement. There are grounds for believing that the ministry under the lead of Count Terauchi will take a very different attitude toward these questions than the attitude held for the last two years by the Okuma Government.

**A Hint From Sakatani**

The interview given to the American press recently by Baron Sakatani may be regarded not only as a preliminary announcement that Japan expects shortly to reopen negotiations with the United States on the issues of alien land ownership and other problems, but also as a hint that the Terauchi Ministry will press United States for a settlement of these questions by methods much stronger than used by any former ministry.

Marquis Okuma is a peace-loving statesman, holding to national policies. In addition he has always been an ardent pro-American. His policies, therefore, have always been opposed to those advoted by Japanese jingoes and bureaucrats, who have been scheming for the downfall of his ministry.

Americans know Count Terauchi only through his harsh rule of Korea, a rule which from a Japanese standpoint may be regarded as an unqualified success. However, it is known that he possesses a character very unlike that of Marquis Okuma, and his past career has been that of a soldier-statesman.

**Embassy's Hasty Denial**

When Baron Sakatani's interview appeared in the American papers, an official of the Japanese Embassy at Washington gave an interview to newspaper men in which he strengthened the belief of Americans that Japan regards the present as favorable time for reopening negotiations with the United States on the California land and other issues. The importance of the meaning of his interview may be judged from the hasty manner in which a denial was issued by the Embassy in which he was an official. Of course it is impossible to forecast what instructions Mr. Aimaro Sato, new Ambassador to the United States, will receive from the new Government when Count Terauchi decided on the course his Government will pursue in regard to relations with the United States.

The large majority of Americans sincerely desire that the traditional friendship these two nations bear for each other will insure a solution of all outstanding problems that will be fair and satisfactory to both sides. Opinion may differ as to whether the present is the proper time for reopening the negotiations. But let us take occasion here to state frankly what we believe to be the thoughtful American's attitude toward Japan's place in the world.

**Japan's True Motives**

Japan's true motives toward China are not fully understood in the United States, and this inability to understand has led many conscientious and well-informed men to regard the activities of Japan with suspicion. At the time of the conclusion of the new agreement between Japan and Russia, the Tokio Government assured the United States that the pact would not in any sense encroach on the interests of the other powers in China nor menace the integrity of China or the Open Door. We would like to trust in the sincerity of this assurance. But in view of her high-handed demands of last year on China and the manner in which she is dealing with the Chengchiatung affair, we are led to believe that it is the aim of Japan to attain a dominant position in the domestic administration of China and that her diplomacy is shaped toward that end.

We can hardly hope that the Japanese before they begin to negotiate for special rights which they think they should have in the United States, will give the United States the time and opportunity to scrutinize Japan's course and activities in China. When the negotiations over California and kindred issues are reopened it would not be well for any outside influence, such as the China question, to be hanging over the proceedings. We fear that as long as Americans feel that they have reason to suspect Japan's ambitions in regard to the Pacific coasts of Asia, no settlement of any question between Japan and the United States will be conclusive.

**Change in American Opinion**

Moreover, the tone of American opinion has changed since the agitation over the California land question. Then the American public held that the issue was in no sense of international importance or a menace to the relations of the two nations. They were inclined to rebuke the Californians for their obstinate stand. American opinion was in a sense divided. Now, however, no such division is probable. All Americans take a gloomy view of Japan's course in Mongolia, in Manchuria and at Peking. Opposition to any stand Japan may take will not be the opposition of a part of the nation but of the whole people.

Therefore, if Japan wishes to reopen negotiations with us on any issue, she had better first take measures to utterly dispel the distrust of her aims in China which is the general sentiment of Americans. She must give the United States explicit assurances and guarantees that her policy is to sincerely respect the independence of China, to adhere to the principle of the territorial integrity of China and the Open Door as propounded by John Hay, and that she will not place China in such a position as to make necessary the interference of any outside party.

**The Anti-American Party**

In addition to the factors already mentioned, we regret that there are still other forces which work contrary to the elements which make for the continued friendship of the two nations. There has been in Japan for many years an anti-American party which has made the pro-American policies of the Okuma party the object of its attacks. Up to the present the anti-Americans in Japan, as well as the anti-Japanese in the United States, have had no means of translating their policies into action. The coming in of the Terauchi ministry may give this opportunity to America's enemies in Japan.

Americans are led to believe that through the coming into power of the Terauchi ministry American trade and other interests in China are placed in greater danger than heretofore. We believe that it means that a period of uncertainty must ensue in the relations of these countries; we also believe that while such a state of affairs exists, the Japanese Government, if it is wise, will not approach the United States for a settlement of any issue of international importance. We cannot see any other wise course for the Terauchi Ministry than postponing for an indefinite period the proposed negotiations over the alien land ownership and other issues that now cloud the relations of Japan and the United States.

## INDOOR SPORTS By Tad

HE TOLD ME THAT IT WAS FROM ONE OF THE GANG DOWN AT THE BORDER BUT THIS IS THE THIRD TIME HE GAVE IT THE OD AN' DOWN
WELL I GIVE HIM 2 MONTHS MORE AND THEN YOU'LL HEAR A CRACK WHEN HE BUMPS THAT BONE HEAD OF HIS ON THE ALTAR RAIL
HE WAS ALWAYS A GOOD SON ELMER WAS- HE'LL MAKE A GOOD HUSBAND- WHO IS SHE ELMER?
I WISHT I HAD A BEAU- LET ME READ IT ELMER-
WELL ELMER OLE BOY- REMEMBER AS LONG AS THE BROOKLYN BRIDGE IS UP YOU'VE GOT ONE OUT AFTER MARRIAGE
INDOOR SPORTS
TRYING TO APPEAR UNCONCERNED WHILE READING YOUR SWEETHEARTS SLUSH WHILE THE FAMILY SLANTS AT YOUR MAP FOR SIGNS OF LIFE

## SWISS-GERMAN FRIENDSHIP

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Berlin, October 12.—A report from Lugano states that the Swiss University Students Society invited the interned German students to a great festival. The Swiss students fetched the Germans in a steamboat from Wesgis, from whence they sailed to Vitznau. Here a great dinner was given, at which numerous former Swiss students, among whom were a number of superior officers, were present. In the welcome speeches, the Swiss students expressed heartiest sympathies for Germany and the sincere wish for the German students' happy return to their fatherland.

## SINK FRENCH WARSH'PS

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Official German telegram.—Berlin, October 12.—In the Mediterranean, a German submarine, by two torpedoes, on October 2, sank the small French cruiser Rigel, which was built as a destroyer. On October 4, the French auxiliary cruiser Gallia was sunk by one torpedo. The ship sank within 15 minutes and about 1,000 French and Servian troops were drowned.

During the night of October 9 to 10, German seaplanes successfully bombed a Russian transport steamer off Constanza.

## AN AUSTRIAN DENIAL

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Berlin, October 12.—It is reported from Vienna that the Paris paper Gaulois reported from Rome that one of the large units of the Austro-Hungarian fleet had been blown up in the harbor of Pola. Competent Austro-Hungarian authorities declare this report to be a pure invention.

## SEATTLE MARU SAFE

### O.S.K. Boat Reaches Yokohama With Fire Under Control

Tokio, October 9.—The Seattle Maru of the Osaka Shosen Kaisha, which was reported Saturday night to be racing for port with a fire in her hold, arrived safely at Yokohama early yesterday morning. The fire, while not extinguished, was under control, and no further trouble or damage is expected. More than 300 bales of cotton were rendered worthless by the blaze, which is believed to have been caused by spontaneous combustion.

## TO PROMOTE PERSHING

Washington, September 19.—Brigadier General John J. Pershing will probably be promoted to Major General in succession to Major General Albert L. Mills.

## MORE TROUBLE WITH VILLA

New York, October 11.—The United States troops are said to have clashed with Villa's guards. An attack by the outlaws was repulsed, and forces of American cavalrymen captured a supply train of Villa. Part of the 16th Infantry has been sent to reinforce the troopers.

## FLYING T. K. K. BANNER, SIBERIA SAILS FOR U. S.

### Completely Refitted, Old Pacific Mail Boat Resumes Pacific Run

Tokio, October 10.—On her maiden trip under the flag of the Toyo Kisen Kaisha, the Siberia Maru resumed her place in trans-Pacific trade yesterday when she sailed from Yokohama for San Francisco at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. When last seen on the Pacific, the Siberia and her sistership, the Korea, were part of the Pacific mail fleet. Both these vessels are now owned by the Japanese company, have been refitted, "Maru" added to their names, and the T.K.K. banner placed at their mastheads.

## In the Courts

**Indian Murder Trial**

The trial of the Indian watchman charged with the murder of two fellow watchmen at the Pootung wharf of Messrs. Butterfield & Swire recently was continued for a short time yesterday in H.M.'s Police Court before Mr. G. W. King, Magistrate. After hearing one witness the case was remanded until tomorrow, to secure the attendance of additional witnesses.

**$2,300 Promissory Note**

Ling Keng-feh and Tseh Chin-sun were the plaintiffs in an action brought in H.M.'s Supreme Court yesterday against Paul Leon seeking to recover $2,300 and interest on a promissory note, dated May 23, 1915. Leon admitted the signature to the note but claimed it was given without consideration and had been obtained by fraud. The parties to the suit entered an agreement to establish a public abbatoir on Chinese territory, but the venture failed after a brief trial. Leon then attempted to interest another party in the scheme and it was while he was negotiating the sale, according to his contentions, that he was prevailed upon to sign the promissory note.

The Chinese authorities later closed up the place, Leon explained, and he was unable to make a second attempt to carry the venture through. No decision was reached.

## LOAN IS HELD UP

The Shunpao reports:—The reasons for the negotiation of the big loan being at a standstill are as follows:—

1.—It is not yet decided whether the amount of the loan will be $100,000,000 or $200,000,000.

2.—The money market in London is changeable and it is not desirable to speculate.

3.—Russia has asked British financiers to bear the share of Russia, but it is not decided yet.

4.—Russia proposes to transfer the Boxer indemnity to Japan, but the Japanese money market may be affected.

5.—It is not decided whether Germany will consent to leave the consortium.

6.—The use of the loan is not properly accounted for.

7.—Each financial banker has to make a special arrangement with his respective home bankers.


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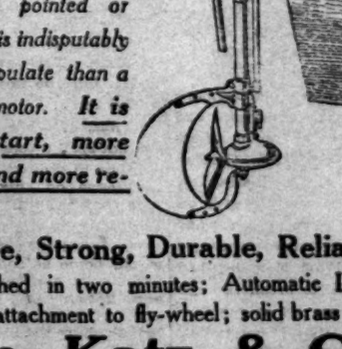



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# CAPT. H.E. MORTON GETS WORD OF LIEUT. BUTTERS' DEATH IN SOMME FIGHT

## Brilliant, Wealthy Young Californian Was Officer In British Artillery

## HE WAS NO ORDINARY MAN

## Slain By The Same Shell That Killed His Battery Commander

Capt. Henry E. Morton, managing Director of The Central Stores, Ltd., has received word from his sister, Mrs. Downs, wife of Major Oscar Downs, of the death in the Battle of the Somme of Second Lieutenant Harry Butters, R.F.A.

Lieut. Butters was a young Californian and a lifelong friend of Captain Morton's. Feeling the cause of Britain very near to his heart he went to London shortly after the outbreak of the war and obtained a commission in the 11th Warwickshire Regiment.

Knowing his special qualifications for the artillery, Col. Jack Livingstone Learmouth, another brother-in-law of Captain Morton's, obtained a commission for him in the R.F.A. in which he fought to the end of the story. Readers of THE CHINA PRESS may recall an article descriptive of the Battle of Loos written by this brilliant young man. Mrs. Downs in acquainting Captain Morton with the news of the young soldier's demise incidentally mentioned that her husband's brigade had been in the big advance on the Somme and had lost 80 per cent of its men. She inclosed the following tribute to Lieut. Butters from The London Observer:

**Hero of Two Nations**

We hope that the readers of The Observer today will bow their heads in honor and in reverence of a splendid young American citizen, Second Lieutenant Harry Butters, of California. He has laid down his life for England, the country he loved next to his own and for the Allies' cause he held to be the best and greatest that had ever been at stake in the world. At the age of 24 he was killed on Thursday night, August 31, by the same shell that killed his battery commander. He was no ordinary man.

As his example and purpose are better understood, his memory will win more than a passing thought from many on both sides of the Atlantic who never knew him. Those who did know him on this side mourn with deep sadness his early death, and will always hold him in mind with affectionate pride. He is to be honored not only like our own, but with especial gratitude. Our own boys go forth in a temper that makes dross of all careful egotism in respect of their safety or any other personal interest. But they go forth in duty. This American boy—and what a straight, upstanding pattern of youth and strength he was—owed us no duty and he gave us all. He gave it not impulsively nor in adventurous recklessness, but with a settled enthusiasm belonging to "the depth and not the tumult of the soul." How much he gave is worth considering. His personal endowments and opportunities were such that when he made up his mind to quit everything in his bright California and to come into the war, his choice was heroic in the fullest sense of that word.

Born in South Africa, where his family had business connections, he was the only son of the late Henry Butters, of Alta Vista, San Francisco, who had large interests in mines and railways. He was the nephew and heir of the well-known mining engineer, Mr. Charles Butters, who is still resident on the Pacific slope. The boy who was to die in action as a British officer was educated at first in California, but then came to this country and went to Beaumont College, Old Windsor. There he learned to know the meaning of England, her scenes, her history, and he was enchanted. He was devoted to his school. That devotion, one thinks brought him back when he thought that the old land was in the fight for all her centuries, that she too might have kept out of it, but that her cause was pure and glorious, that her entry into the struggle was a saving decision in the everlasting choice between right and wrong.

**The Choice**

When he went back to America he was a young man of mark, framed to excel both in sport and affairs. He was very tall, supple, active, frank and comely of face, as gay as he was good-looking. You saw by a glance at his hands that he had a born instinct for management and technique. He had been a good deal at sea. He knew all about horses and motor-cars. He was a crack shot and a fine polo player. His business ability was shown as soon as he took over the management of his father's estates. With this practical talent that could turn itself to anything he had other qualities. One remembers what a delightful level measuring glance he used to give suddenly from under his brows when he had finished rolling a cigarette and went on with his keen questioning about men and things. To talk with him was to receive a new and promising revelation of the mind of young America. Like so many of our own young soldiers in their attitude towards politics, he was not content with either of the old parties in the United States. He thought that his own generation if it was earnest enough might make a better hand both of social problems and world relations. He hoped to play his part. Though he always thought of himself in a fine spirit as "an American citizen," he wanted the United States to take a full share in the wider life of the world, and especially to work as far as possible for common ideals with the whole English-speaking race.

So when the news of the war came to San Francisco he put aside as fair a prospect of wealth, success, happiness and long life as could well open before a young man, and determined to throw in his lot with the old country and the Allies in the fight for civilisation against all the armed might of lawless iniquity which had flung itself on Belgium.

He was then 22. He arrived in England in the early part of 1915 to join the British Army, and no military eye could doubt that the British Army had got a rare recruit. Harry Butters got his first commission in the 11th Royal Warwickshire Regiment. Afterwards his technical faculty found more congenial scope when he transferred to the R.F.A. While training he stayed a good deal at the Rectory, Stow-on-the-Wold, Glos. The Rector writes:—"He was a warm-hearted, fearless young office:—as fine an American gentleman as ever crossed the Atlantic." It is much to say, but it is true.

**A Splendid Testament**

When he went to the front last year he saw heavy fighting in the British offensive of September, 1915. He described that action with graphic directness in a long letter which was printed in the San Francisco Argonaut last January. That letter at the end changed its tone and ended with words which may well stand in remembrance on both sides of the Atlantic as the confession of faith of an American citizen in the Great War.

"I am now no longer untried. Two weeks' action in a great battle is to my credit, and if my faith in the wisdom of my course or my enthusiasm for the cause had been due to fail it would have done so during that time. But it has only become stronger: I find myself a soldier among millions of others in the great Allied armies fighting for all I believe right and civilised and humane against a power which is evil and which threatens the existence of all the right we prize and the freedom we enjoy.

"It may seem to you that for me this is all quite uncalled for, that it can only mean either the supreme sacrifice for nothing, or at best some of the best years of my life wasted; but I tell you that not only am I willing to give my life to this enterprise (for that is comparatively easy except when I think of you), but that I firmly believe—if I live through it to spend a useful lifetime with you—that never will I have an opportunity to gain so much honorable advancement for my own soul or to do so much for the cause of the world's progress, as I have here daily defending the liberty that mankind has so far gained against the attack of an enemy who would deprive us of it and set the world back some centuries if he could have his way. I think less of myself than I did, less of the heights of personal success I aspired to climb, and more of the service that each of us must render in payment for the right to live and by virtue of which only we can progress.

"Yes, my dearest folks, we are indeed doing the world's work over here, and I am in it to the finish."

That is a magnificent letter in the height of character, the earnestness of thought, the steady strength of mind and heart it reveals. None of us can read it without being moved and fortified. That phrase about "honorable advancement for my own soul" is one that deserves never to die. Rarely has the cause of the Allies been vindicated with more moral force; never was that cause sealed by a purer sacrifice.

**'In It To the Finish'**

His Captain writes:—

"He was with his guns and no-one could have died in a nobler way. . . . He was one of the brightest, cheeriest boys I have ever known, and always the life and soul of the mess. . . . We all realised his nobility in coming to the help of another country entirely of his own free will, and understood what a big heart he had. He was loved by all."

He is in it to the finish indeed with comrades of his adoption who have passed with him. He takes his last sleep out there with so many of the brave and true where none was braver and truer than he, and amongst the recollections of the great war his name will not be forgotten. Beaumont will take care of that. In his old college we doubt not he will have his permanent memorial. In our thoughts the flags of Britain and America cover his heart with double honor. We shall never see them entwined again without thinking of him. No American can read these lines without being proud of him. No Briton can read them without feelings deeper, more moved, than can be said in any words. We are grateful, as he would have liked, to his America that bred him. We are grateful to his "dearest folks," though they were not all with him in his course, for no man could be what he was without being the scion of a strong stock. Since he came from California, what epitaph can compare with these verses of Bret Harte, which might have been written for Harry Butters and never suited better the life and death of any Californian of them all, though it is a gallant State:—

Hark! I hear the tramp of thousands
And of armed men the hum;
Lo! a nation's hosts have gathered
Round the quick alarming drum—
Saying: "Come,
Freeman, come!
Ere your heritage be wasted," said
the quick alarming drum.
"Let me of my heart take counsel:
War is not of life the sum;
Who shall stay and reap the harvest
When the autumn days shall
come?"
But the drum
Echoed: "Come!
Death shall reap the braver harvest,"
said the solemn-sounding drum.

**Mr. Churchill's Tribute**

Mr. Churchill writes:—

"The death in action of this young American gentleman is a blow to the many friends he had made for himself in the British Army. I met him quite by chance in his observation post near Ploegsteert and was charmed by his extraordinary fund of wit and gaiety. His conversation was delightful, full at once of fun and good sense and continually lighted by original reflections and captivating Americanisms. A whole table could sit and listen to him with the utmost interest and pleasure. He was a great 'character,' and had he lived to enjoy his bright worldly prospects he could not have failed to make his mark.

"He was a very good soldier and competent artillery officer, very well thought of by his comrades and trusted by his superiors. He had seen much service in the front line, including the battle of Loos, and came through unscathed until in June last a bouquet of 5.9 shells destroyed his observation post and stunned him with shell shock and concussion. Leave was pressed upon him, but he could only be induced to take a few days' rest. In little more than a week he was back at the front—disdainful as ever of the continual threats of death. 'And thus quite simply he met his fate. 'No, sir, I have taken no oath of allegiance, but I'm just as loyal.'

"I venture to put these few lines on paper not because his sacrifice and story differ from those of so many others in these hard days, but because, coming of his own free will, with no national call or obligation, a stranger from across the ocean, to fight and die in our ranks, he had it in his power to pay a tribute to our cause of exceptional value. He did not come all the way from San Francisco only out of affection for the ancient home of his forbears or in a spirit of mere adventure. He was in sentiment a thorough American. All his ordinary loyalties rested with his own country. But he had a very firm and clear conception of the issues which are at stake in this struggle. He had minutely studied the official documents bearing upon the origin of the war, and he conceived that not merely national causes but international causes of the highest importance were involved, and must now be decided by arms. And to these he thought it his duty to testify 'till a right peace was signed.' Such testimony cannot be impeached."

## Shanghai Wounded Soldiers Fund

| | $ |
|---|---|
| Amount already acknowledged | 3,771.50 |
| Collected at The Shanghai Lawn Bowls Rink Championship Match | 203.00 |
| Collected at The Shanghai Lawn Bowls Club | 107.30 |
| Realized at Shanghai Rowing Club Annual Swimming Gala | 680.00 |
| F. E. Hodges—Tennis Bet. | 8.00 |
| | 4,769.80 |
| Remitted to Secretary, The China Association, London .. £350 at Ex. 3/4 1/16% and £200 ,, ,, 3/1 7/16% | 4,703.92 |
| Balance on hand | 65.88 |

D. M. Graham,
Hon. Treasurer.

## Billiards

A meeting of the Shanghai Inter-Club Billiard League took place yesterday evening at the Marine Engineers' Institute, Mr. W. S. Campbell presiding. Mr. G. B. Stormes, Hon. Sec. and Treasurer, said that the first season of the Inter-Club Billiard League had been a very successful one. Every club had entered into the game with enthusiasm. The Lusitano Club came out comfortable winners, in fact not losing a single match, and they are now the possessors of the shield presented by the league. The Marine Institute were runners-up.

Through the proceeds of a smoking concert, the league generously donated the sum of $145 to the Shantung Road Hospital. The Lusitano Club, by winning the shield, were also the winners of five handsome cups presented by Messrs. Gande, Price and Co.

Eight clubs entered last year, and they will all compete again this year. It was decided to present medals to each player on the winning team. This year's subscription will be $10 payable to the Hon. Secretary. Entries will close on October 24, and fixtures will be arranged so that the matches may be commenced early in November.

Mr. W. S. Campbell was re-elected President. Mr. G. B. Stormes was heartily thanked for his services in his capacity as Hon. Secretary and Treasurer. As he is retiring from his post, Mr. R. Phillips has kindly consented to take over the Secretary-Treasurership.

The balance sheet, audited by Mr. F. Goulbourn, was then presented and passed. Subscriptions from eight clubs amounted to $200. The League carried over a balance of $10.85.

## Golf

The following is the result of the Golf Club's October monthly cup competition, held on the 14th and 15th instant. The conditions were: 18 holes, medal play, club handicaps.

| | Scores. | H'cap. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| W. S. Clay | 85 | 12 | 73 |
| A. R. Bowden | 90 | 12 | 78 |
| A. H. Blagden | 96 | 18 | 78 |
| E. M. Ross | 85 | 6 | 79 |
| Dr. S. Hanwell | 88 | 9 | 79 |
| D. H. Cooke | 96 | 16 | 80 |
| W. J. Hawkings | 85 | 4 | 81 |
| A. S. Hocking | 88 | 7 | 81 |
| W. A. H. Moule | 89 | 8 | 81 |
| E. H. Gordon | 96 | 15 | 81 |
| J. J. Sheridan | 99 | 18 | 81 |
| O. Crewe-Read | 88 | 6 | 82 |
| C. J. Knight | 90 | 8 | 82 |
| E. S. Smalley | 102 | 18 | 84 |

71 cards were taken out.

The annual general meeting of members of the Club will be held in the pavilion at 5.30 p.m. on Friday, the 27th instant. The report and accounts for the year have already been posted to members.


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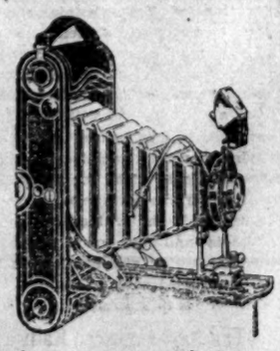

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# The China Press

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR EXCEPT ON MONDAYS AND HOLIDAYS

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WEATHER

*Fine weather. The monsoon will continue to the south of Shanghai. Variable breezes in the north.*


IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, OCTOBER 18, 1916


## A Cabinet With a Single Purpose

(*Japan Advertiser*)

"The Empire now faces a situation demanding strenuous and serious exertion of all its people."

"The nation must face all its troubles and difficulties in union and harmony. . . . to secure the peace of the Far East for all time to come."

These are the words of the Premier, Count Terauchi, delivered Tuesday before the press representatives of Japan for publicity purposes, in a speech which was carefully prepared and read by the Premier from manuscript. These words will seem general except to those who have followed their recent diplomatic usage and significance and who will value their import at this time. The disturbing factor in the Far East can be safely assumed to be China. "To maintain the peace of the Far East" was a phrase which came into vogue in connection with Baron (now Viscount) Kato's policy towards China. It was used as the objective of every demand or request made during that period. "To secure peace of the Far East for all time to come" undoubtedly expresses the determination of the present government to secure in the near future a definite settlement of the problems between Japan and China, whatever they may be, either by force, through diplomacy or through attempts by both means.

There was no reference in the speech to finance, economics, social questions, or any other subject. The foregoing quotations sum up the substance of the Premier's speech and reveal the singleness of purpose of the present administration.

In yesterday's issue we pointed out that "future developments alone would reveal the importance of the object which prompted the Elder Statesmen to force upon the nation this retrogressive action at this moment. For surely the Genro were perfectly aware that it would arouse public indignation. It has already aroused foreign comment to forecast a strenuous foreign policy in China and to suggest the idea that this administration has been created with an ulterior object in view. If this is a correct view, then we may expect the retirement of this administration after their special purpose has been accomplished, and the Genro will then no doubt permit party politics to resume their difficult development. On the other hand, if the Genro have no special purpose in view, then their appointment will only result in more determined efforts by the political parties to obtain recognition."

Under ordinary circumstances a fierce political fight would have followed the action of and the public rebuke given by the Elder Statesmen. But the circumstances are apparently not ordinary and only in this way can we account for the unexpected silence and inaction of Marquis Okuma and the others concerned. Politicians and the public were surprised that Marquis Okuma, the champion of party politics, should have permitted himself to be caught in such a simple trap. He has always been a great talker, to such an extent that during the past administration the Foreign Office was forced to guard him from newspaper correspondents and to place a censorship upon him; yet since his resignation was accepted, he has put up no fight and has made no public utterances, not even an explanation. It was an unusual event and Marquis Okuma has remained silent in a manner unusual for him. Viscount Kato has kept his silence as have also all the other members of the retiring Cabinet. A deduction that can fairly be drawn from these circumstances and events is that this Cabinet is not intended to be regular, but is to be a special one created with a special object in view.

It is often the case that Ministers of War and Marine continue to retain their posts during a change of administration, but the wording of the Imperial rescript this year reads as follows: "At this momentous hour, you are asked to remain in your present offices and continue your service to His Majesty's Government." Of course this might apply to the war, but the momentous hours of Japanese military activities in connection with the European war have passed and the honors have been awarded.

When Count Terauchi was appointed governor-general of Korea in 1911, there was no confirmation of his intentions, but there were many indications which pointed to a strenuous policy. On his departure from Shimbashi station, those who were present will recall the undefined feeling of impending change. There is nothing to confirm Count Terauchi's special mission now, but there are many indications, the strongest of which are his own and only official utterance so far made, the importance of which cannot be over-estimated.

It may be that after two years of futile attempts through diplomacy to force what the Premier likes to call the settlement of the peace of the Far East for all time to come, that the solution may now be sought in a more strenuous manner. If this should be the case, it may also be that Japan feels that the war is drawing to a close and that further delay may be costly since present opportunities may not offer themselves in the near future. It may also be that there was an understanding between the past cabinet and the Genro that party politics will be permitted to resume their normal activities when the special purpose of this cabinet is fulfilled.

Surely the selection of Count Terauchi by the Genro, the method of his appointment, the determination to seat him in the face of all opposition, the peculiar make-up of the present Cabinet, the unusual silence of Marquis Okuma and the other members of the retiring cabinet, the utterances of the Premier, Count Terauchi himself, and the singleness of purpose as outlined by him, are all indications that the present cabinet is not a regular one in the political development of Japan. Whether or not these indications are such as to lead to false surmises on our part, the not distant future will reveal.

## Correspondence

### China's Cotton Industry

Editor, THE CHINA PRESS

Sir,—In the report of the annual meeting of the Cotton Anti-Adulteration Association I note that Mr. Kerfoot admits that experimental farming as far as American seed is concerned has proved unsuccessful and states that experiments must be conducted with the indigenous plants as it is found that imported seeds become similar to local seeds in three years. He goes on to say that, with selected seeds from last year's crop, results showed that with proper cultivation not only can the crops be increased but the quality can be improved.

If you turn up your files of about eighteen months ago you will find that in a lecture given at the Palace Hotel under the auspices of the Shanghai Lancastrian Society the lecturer, Mr. Charles Kearsley, speaking of experiments with foreign seed in the light of his experiences of experimental farming in different parts of the British Empire predicted their failure. Mr. Kerfoot who took the chair on this occasion dissented from this view and pinned his faith to American seed. Evidently he is now in agreement with the lecturer on this point.

Mr. Kearsley who was the first man to be sent out to West Africa by the British Cotton Growers' Association seemed as it were like one crying alone in the wilderness and gave as his firm conviction that by careful seed selection and proper cultivation it would be possible in five or six seasons to produce a grade of cotton which would do away with the necessity of having to use American cotton in conjunction with Chinese cotton.

In this connection also he was the first to advocate the establishment of agricultural banks to assist the farmer. With his wide knowledge of cotton-growing in various parts of the world his views on the subject will surely be more worthy of our consideration and study than generalizations based on a few mow of cotton at Jessfield or Ward Road.

"What do they know of Cotton, who only Jessfield know?"

During the last few weeks, we have been favored with several articles on the subject of cotton, but so far I have seen no suggestions for reform as far as cultivation is concerned which have not already been stated by Mr. Kearsley on various public occasions. This gentleman I believe is now back in Shanghai and possibly may be induced to give us more of his practical experiences on this all-absorbing topic. Believing as I do in giving credit to whom credit is due and apologizing for thus troubling you on the matter.

I am, etc.,

"Owd Mo."

Shanghai, October 17.

## The Race Question In Transylvania

### A Complicated Problem for the Bukharest Government If It Is Successful

By Felicin Vexler

The Rumanian race numbers upward of twelve million people. Of these about seven million live in the kingdom of Rumania, and over three million and a half in Austria-Hungary. It is quite probable, however, since Hungarian statistics are notoriously inaccurate, that the latter number should be increased by a few hundred thousand. We thus see why Take Jonescu voiced the opinion of every Rumanian statesman when he said: "If I thought that the Rumanians of Transylvania could ever conceivably become Magyarized I should give up politics altogether, for it would no longer be worth while for us Rumanians of the kingdom to go on living."

In Hungarian diplomas and documents of the thirteenth century one finds sufficient indications of a past in which Transylvanian Rumanians enjoyed a certain amount of freedom. Thus, as "Jobbagiones Castrorum" they performed military duties to which attached certain privileges. Nevertheless with the arrival of numerous Magyar nobles, attracted to those parts by royal grants of land, the Rumanians sunk into a state of servitude. They now had only duties but no rights and privlieges whatever, the latter being confined to the "privileged nations," the Magyars (who soon assimilated Rumanian nobility), Szeklers, and Saxons.

The history of Rumanians under the Crown of St. Stephen fills some of the darkest pages in the history of European serfdom. Suffice it to say that this state of subjection was abolished only after the revolution of 1848, when, having risen en masse, the Rumanians helped the Austrians to quell the Hungarian rebellion. The Rumanians' hope for a better fate proved futile, for the Ausgleichs of 1867 again delivered them to the mercies of the Hungarian Government, which, in the words of Dr. Seton-Watson, has "long held the record in Europe for the grossest political and electoral corruption."

A policy of forcible Magyarization was relentlessly pursued, fines and imprisonment being meted out to those who dared resist. Of late years not even a semblance of legality was preserved, and brute force was avowed to be the raison d'etre of Hungarian State unity. On this point the indictment of Dr. Seton-Watson has convinced the whole civilized world.

Accordingly, the apologists of Hungary have given up all attempts at justification, and content themselves with paralleling Hungarian regime with Rumania's treatment of her own Jews and peasants. One should not forget, however, when considering these counter-charges, that most of the Jews have gone to Rumania during the last century, and that peasants of Hungary, irrespective of nationality, have to resort to wholesale migration to the United States in order to avoid starvation and loss of their homesteads. The attitude of the Hungarian Government toward the peasant is that of a correspondent of September 1, who voices the alarm lest a Rumanian victory may give the peasants a balance of power. By discriminating between towns and villages the Hungarian Government has enabled the Magyar Szeklers, who live mostly in towns, to elect one Deputy in 4,000 to 5,000, while the Rumanians may have only one in 50,000 to 60,000. (Cf. Rumania and the Great War," by R. W. Seton-Watson.) The alien nationalities are not the only sufferers; and the agitation over the unjust distribution of the ballot threatened to assume the proportions of a revolution, which was intercepted by the timely death of Archduke Francis Ferdinand and the war that followed.

One often hears from Hungarian sources that the Rumanians are "not a solid formation, but are rather mixed with other nationalities," whence it is concluded that a political repartition of Transylvania and the rest of Rumanian Hungary along racial lines is impossible. This view is no truer than that of Rumanian Chauvinists, who lay claim to all of the land east of Theiss, or even of the more moderate, who claim the whole of the counties of Maramaros, Szatmar, Szilagy, Bihar, Arad, Temes, and Torontal, which contain the line of demarcation between the Magyars and Rumanians. It is, however, possible to delineate an enormous Rumanian area comprised between the Transylvanian Alps and the five Szekler counties on the east and an irregular line passing near Versecz, Temesvar, Arad, Grosswardein, Tasnad, and Sziget, and thence into Bukhovina, on the west. Within this territory there are no more than 87,000 Slavs (census of 1910), while the Hungarians number only 730,000, if we accept their own figures, and in reality less. The Rumanians are nearly three million in number (2,756,211, according to the census). The Magyars form an insignificant minority everywhere, save a few racial islets, which no more change the ethnographic character of this region than the Indian Reservation that of the United States. If the Rumanians annex the 500,000 Szeklers, who live in a compact mass eastward, to this territory, the Magyar percentage of population in Greater Transylvania will not exceed 27.7, against a Rumanian percentage of 57.5. The Saxons will, of course, remain a minority (11.5 per cent), while the Slavic percentage will be below 2. It is, therefore, misleading to select cases from the mixed racial border as typical of Transylvania.

Until the nineties, Transylvanian Rumanians discriminated between Hungary, to whom they were opposed, and Austria, whom they expected to aid them. The "Memorandum Trial" of 1894 and subsequent events led them to abandon this hope, and the idea of a union with the Rumanians of the kingdom found an ever-growing number of adherents, especially among the middle classes. I have in my possession letters and poems written by peasants from all parts of Transylvania. These show (Rumanian Chauvinists notwithstanding) that during the earlier stages of the war many obscure inhabitants of Rumanian villages still cherished the idea of aiding their aged Emperor against his Servian and Russian foes. Many of these folk-poets also allude in touching terms to their sufferings, and express the hope that after the war the Emperor may do the Rumanians justice. Now that Rumania has entered the war it is quite likely that the Transylvanians are practically unanimous in their desire to join her.

Rumania would have proved false to her national aspirations had she kept out of a war from which she hopes to emerge as a great power. The Rumanians are furthermore convinced that by siding with the Allies they fight also for the cause of liberty and civilization. They think, as Dr. Ratsiu, the President of the National Party, told his Hungarian antagonists, "that the Magyars are a discordant note in the concert of European nations," and point with pride to their own achievements within the last fifty years. Yet the problems which have hitherto confronted Rumania were comparatively simple. By the annexation of Transylvania she will have to assimilate a social organization which in certain respects is more complex and more advanced than her own. The national danger once abolished, she will have to devote her energy to the task of remedying her own social and political shortcomings. The world will accept victorious Rumania at her own valuation if she will grant her new subjects and her own people the liberties which she had claimed for her oppressed sons.

## The New American Railway Contracts

Statements have begun to creep into certain newspapers hinting that the American contractors who have secured the new railway building contracts in China have either advanced or are prepared to make cash advances to the Government. No fiction could be more mischievous. We are in a position to state that not only has there never been any question of such advances, but that there are no means of making them, as the agreements signed are building contracts pure and simple, which will be entirely financed by public bond issues in America when the surveys in China are complete. What has been done so far is to set apart a fund of $500,000 (£50,000) to carry out surveys. Of this amount only $25,000 (£2,500) has been spent in preliminary work which will be more rapidly developed with the arrival of a full staff of engineers.

After the long struggle in concessions experienced in Peking during the last two decades, it is no doubt hard for people to accustom themselves to the idea of a pure piece of contracting work without political flavor which will make for the peaceful development of this country. But this is precisely what the energy and ability of Mr. Carey, as representative of the American contractors, has secured; and we are happy to say that in this view not only does England concur but also the French and Russian Governments.—*Peking Gazette.*

## What Kaiser's War Council Meant

By Lovat Fraser

(*Daily Mail, Sept. 18*)

The new battle of the Somme is an astonishing spectacle, for it shows the British and French Armies advancing in inexhaustible strength and with a valor which sweeps over every obstacle. The events of last week seem miraculous.

The larger importance of this stage of the battle lies in its possible effect upon German plans elsewhere. Hindenburg is believed to be planning great strokes in the east, but can he afford to attempt them while his Somme front is visibly crumbling every day?

The answer to this question is probably to be found in the great War Council held at the Kaiser's Headquarters, which was unquestionably the most significant event of last week. It was attended by the Kaiser himself, by Hindenburg, by King Ferdinand of Bulgaria, and by Enver Pasha, and it was perhaps the most momentous Council yet convened by the enemy. We may assume with some certainty that Bulgaria and Turkey sought further assurances, while Germany in her turn sought further military aid and co-operation. Very great and serious events may spring from that Council within the next few weeks.

We ought not to allow the glories of the Somme to prevent more spacious vision, and yet something of the sort is happening in the public mind. Germany did not go to war primarily to defeat France or Russia, still less Great Britain. As Sir Mark Sykes pointed out on Saturday, she drew the sword to gain supreme control over all the territories stretching from the Rhine to the Persian Gulf. To effect her object it was imperative for her to crush France and Russia in turn. She never expected to fight Great Britain at all. She will fight to the last gasp to retain the land route from Berlin to Bagdad which she now controls.

* * *

Look at the Somme and rejoice over it, but do not forget to look at the Danube also. On the Somme and in the west the power of Germany is being sapped and broken, but in the meantime she still has great opportunities on the Danube and evidently means to use them. Her last desperate stroke may be made in the Danube valley.

Consider the present position. Rumania began by invading Transylvania in pursuance of political rather than military objects, but meanwhile she has been driven back in the Dobrudja, the barren southern portion of the Danubian delta. There has been a hitch over the defence of the Dobrudja, and perhaps some miscalculation also, the nature of which cannot be here examined.

I take the meaning of the Kaiser's War Council to be that an attempt will be made to overwhelm Rumania, a country full of the wheat and meat and oil which the Germans need. Such an attempt is at least feasible. The Turks have a considerable army in Thrace, and they can obtain large re-inforcements from Asia Minor without gravely imperilling their position in those regions. Remember always that the Turk would abandon every mile between Smyrna and Bagdad in order to fight for Constantinople, that last emblem of his vanishing greatness. "The Russians have crossed the Danube" is all he needs to be told. I am not going to discuss numbers, but it is also certain that the Bulgars can mass very substantial forces in the Danube valley. The strength they will contribute must depend upon the degree of attention they pay to the new Allied offensive from the Salonica base, and they know full well the difficulties confronting General Sarrail. The Germans and Austrians, however hard beset elsewhere, can probably also scrape together a respectable army by scouring their reserves.

What can Hindenburg do with these forces? I should look for an attempt to cross the Lower Danube from the Bulgarian side at some point well above the deltaic area, coupled with a determined effort to enter Rumanian territory by way of Orsova and the Iron Gate. My military friends, though they daily swear that they mean to cross the Rhine, tell me that they think a Danube crossing will be difficult. Having looked at the Lower Danube as an ingenuous traveller studying the scenes of the Russo-Turkish War, I still wonder why they doubt whether the Danube can be crossed.

Should this blow fall, the only Power able to give direct help to Rumania will be Russia. The Allies in Macedonia are already giving the best help they can by their new and powerful offensive, but its value must be measured by the number of Bulgars they detain. The Somme battle really means help beyond price, and it may still frustrate Hindenburg's project altogether.

* * *

The possibilities here sketched are not in the least meant to suggest that by an adventure against Rumania Germany will obtain a new lease of life in the war. Her doom is irrevocably determined, and the wounds being dealt her on the Somme are mortal. A Danube campaign is not a sound military proposition at this stage, and a hotch-potch rush by a rabble of Turks and Bulgars mixed with the dregs of the Huns will not bear any resemblance to the over-running of Servia last year, still less to the march of Mackensen's "phalanx" through Galicia. It will be a wild attempt of the vanquished to save the route to the East.

But this Danube enterprise, if it comes, must be seriously regarded. The public must remember that while we are crushing the scorpion's head and claws on the Somme it can still sting with its tail. I wish particularly to throw a few buckets of cold water over the excited noodles who are talking as though the war is going to end tomorrow or next month, or even next spring. They forget three things:

"(1) That not an inch of German soil in Europe is invaded, for Alsace was never German.

"(2) That while countless committees are squabbling about how large portions of Europe are to be parcelled out among the Jugo-Slavs and the Czechs and Poles and half a dozen other races, the Germans hold all the disputed region (save Gorizia and the Bukhovina) and possess Servia and Belgium as well.

"(3) That Germany has temporarily attained her greatest object, and wields unquestioned sway from Berlin to Bagdad."

Let us therefore hear no more nonsense about the war being over next week, and let us watch the Danube as well as the Somme. Of late the Allies have not managed things in the Balkans much better than they did last year, and in some respects they have been cleverly outwitted. Co-ordinated military and political strategy ought to mean absolute agreement and absolute unity of action, and this ideal has not yet been fully attained.


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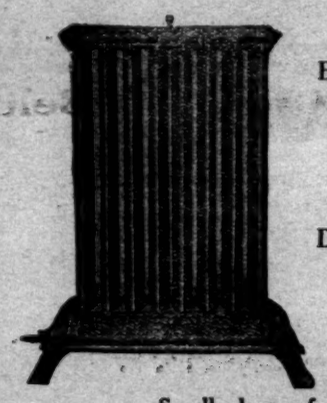

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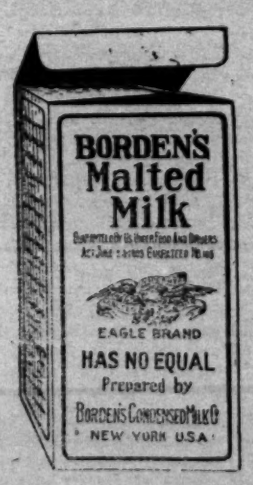


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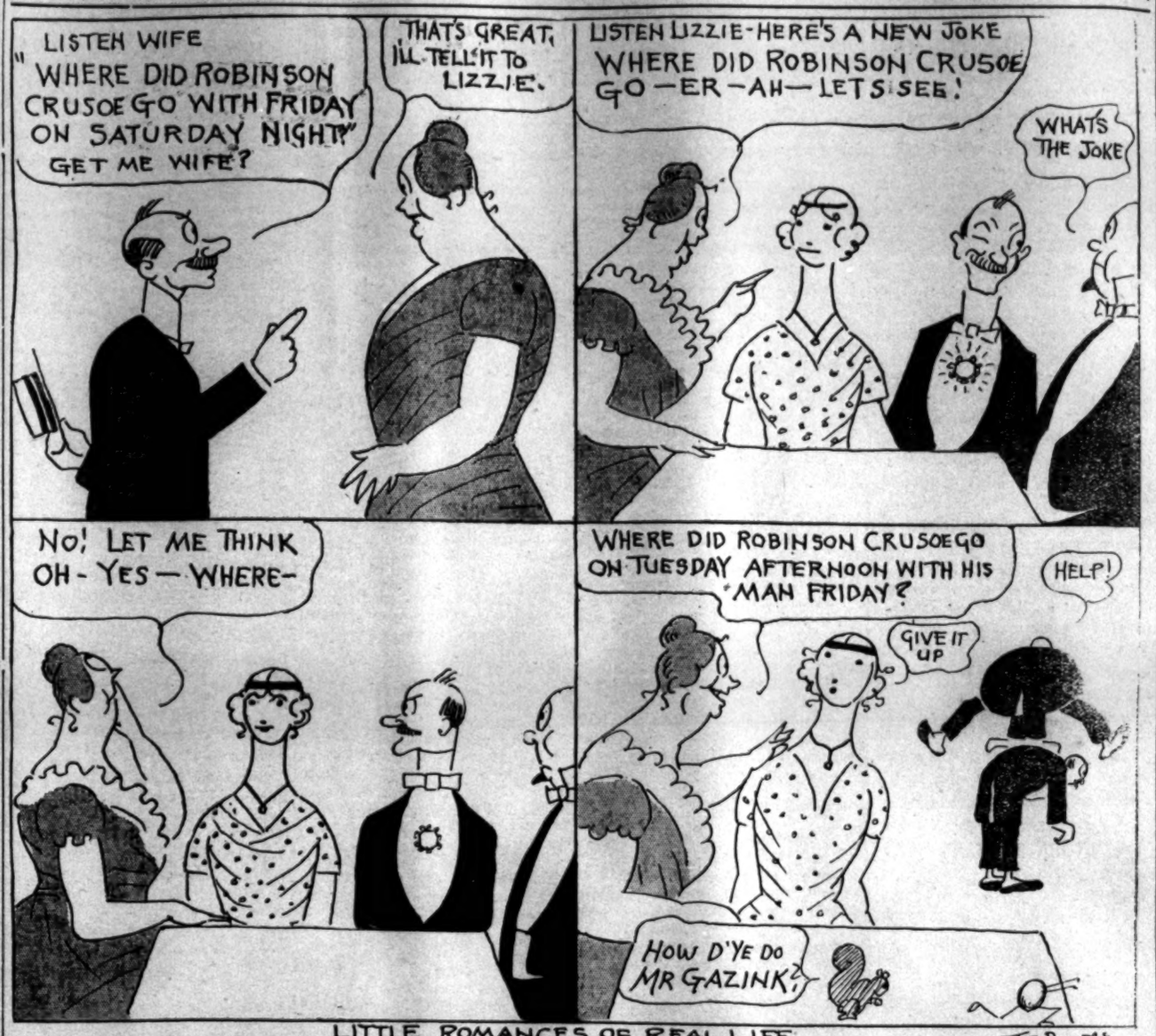
## What's The Use? By T. E. Powers


LISTEN WIFE "WHERE DID ROBINSON CRUSOE GO WITH FRIDAY ON SATURDAY NIGHT?" GET ME WIFE?
THAT'S GREAT, I'LL TELL IT TO LIZZIE.
LISTEN LIZZIE-HERE'S A NEW JOKE WHERE DID ROBINSON CRUSOE GO—ER—AH—LETS SEE!
WHAT'S THE JOKE
NO! LET ME THINK OH-YES—WHERE-
WHERE DID ROBINSON CRUSOE GO ON TUESDAY AFTERNOON WITH HIS MAN FRIDAY?
HELP!
GIVE IT UP
HOW D'YE DO MR GAZINK?
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T. E. POWERS
YOU SAVED MY LIFE. YOU WILL MARRY MY DAUGHTER.

*Love, Home and Table Topics By Clever Writers* — **Daily Home Magazine Page** — *A Good Page to Read in the Leisure Hour*

## Woman's Vanity Is Useful

By Arthur Brisbane

We'll waste no time in proving that women, from the cradle to the grave, at all hours and ages, are sincerely interested in their personal appearance.

No man should object to this—the constitutional guarantee referring to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, covers the ground fully.

But it is not enough for men not to object to woman's various innocent vanities.

Every man should be delighted that women are vain. Each man should do what he can to keep the vanity alive.

For woman's vanity, dearly beloved, is the one and indispensable preserver of her health.

A woman cannot be pretty, according to her own notions, unless healthy.

If too fat, she is not pretty—and she is miserable until, through self-control, she gets thin.

If too thin, she is not pretty. At present she has a crazy sort of idea that to be "skinny" is to be attractive. That is a passing delusion. In the long run women realize that there is nothing beautiful about a female living skeleton, and they strive through normal living to become normal.

Above all, no woman can have a good complexion unless she have good health and live normally. This one absorbing question of complexion does more for woman's health; it gives us more strong mothers, and more sensible girls, than all the preachings, beseechings, prayers and expostulations of all the world's male advisers.

A woman's instinct is to eat buckwheat cakes, adding boiling hot coffee and iced water. She likes to eat candy between meals, and her idea of a fine luncheon is lobster salad and ice cream. But small spots appear. Those fine pink cheeks get too pink or too pale, and sensible eating is adopting as a life rule.

Even the hideous corset squeezing is counteracted by the power of complexion. Woman likes to look like a wasp, and if she could he would move her poor system all out of place for the sake of a waist hideously small.

But, providentially, a waist squeezed too mercilessly gives a bright pink tip to the end of the nose; and for the sake of the color of that nose-tip the poor waist gets a rest—the corset is let out.

It cannot be denied that among idle, nervous women today there is a tendency to take stimulants to excess, and even to smoke abominable cigarettes.

Alcohol, fortunately, ruins the complexion. And for the sake of their looks women often deny themselves and show a strength of resolution that would not be called forth by any moral appeal.

Cigarettes in short order make the face sallow, spoil the shape of the mouth, make the eyes heavy, fill the air with permanently unpleasant nicotine suggestions, develop a mustache—and women are cured of cigarette smoking by a look in the glass, when they could not be cured by tearful appeals of the wisest philosophers.

Do not, therefore, O men, despise the vanity of women. Praise and cherish it rather. Be grateful that nature works in a wonderful way through the power of attraction, making woman do for good looks' sake that which is most important to her welfare.

If you want to cure your wife or some other female relative of lacing, don't moralize. Say to her six or seven times:

"Isn't the end of your nose a little red?"

Should she act in any way unwisely staying up too late, living foolishly, trying the silly and unwomanly habit of cigarette smoking, don't criticize the habit.

Criticize her complexion, or the look of her eyes, or her general lack of youthfulness. She will soon be cured, if you can follow this advice astutely.

## Dreams That Do Not Come True

As It Seems To Be

The old maid speaks:

"Ah, how I envy married women. "What a wonderful thing it must be to have the love and protection of a husband, to have some strong arm to stand between you and the world, some buffer between you and the hardships of existence.

"How sweet it must be to have a husband to love and cherish you, to feel that you are the one woman in the world to him, and that as the years go by his affection grows tenderer and more chivalrous, and to know that in his eyes, at least, you will never grow old and homely, but always be the fair young bride he married.

"It must be wonderful to watch of an evening for the coming of the step of the master of the house, and to think of the long evenings of perfect companionship that you will spend with the man who is literally your other half, talking over together all the little happenings of the day, secure in a perfect companionship and understanding.

"No wonder the organ peals out 'The Voice That Breathes o'er Eden' at weddings. Marriage is Paradise regained for a woman.

"Of course, I'm not so badly off as things go for old maids. I have an ample income for all my needs, alert and alive, and hosts of good friends, and affectionate relatives, but I am alone. I have no man to stand between me and the world. I must fend for myself and look out for my own interests.

"I've got no husband to tell me I'm still young and beautiful when I'm fat and forty; no footsteps to listen for of an evening; no loving lips to praise all that I do or leave undone.

"That's why I envy every married woman who breaks up a bridge game or rushes home from a tea or the matinee to see about dinner for her husband. The married life is the only life for woman."

As It Really Is

The married woman speaks:

"I wonder what makes any woman fool enough to get married!

"It's slavery. That's what it is. Nothing but slavery, that an idiot of a young girl gives herself into without knowing what she's doing. I'll wager that if marriage licenses had return coupons attached to them that there isn't one bride in a hundred that would not be back in her girlhood inside of three months.

"They talk about a husband protecting his wife. Huh! There's one person he doesn't protect you from, and that's himself. So far as I can see, the chief thing a man gets married for is to get somebody that he can vent all of his ill temper and grouchiness on.

"I know my husband talks to me in a way that he would never dream of speaking to any other human being on earth, and especially as he'd never speak to anything else that wore skirts. He's polite and affable and gracious to men he has to do business with and chivalrous to women in society, but one of the unwritten laws of matrimony is that you don't have to show any good manners towards a mere wife.

"Companionship—that's what every girl really marries for. Not one husband in a hundred ever holds a real conversation with his wife. He goes to the club of an evening, or else drowses over the paper and grunts when he is spoken to. If you'd substitute a store dummy for the average husband his wife would never find out the difference.

"Perhaps there are husbands that pay their wives compliments, and still take an interest in holding their hand after the first year of matrimony.

"Marriage is no picnic for a woman. How I envy the old maids who have their own pocketbooks, and their own latch keys, and nobody who has a legal right to tell them of their faults and criticize their appearance."

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# FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

## Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, October 17, 1916.

**Money and Bullion**

Gold Dollar Bank's buying rate 74⅝ = Tls. 1.34 @ 72.6 = $1.85

| | Tls. |
|---|---|
| Mex. Dollars: Market rates: | 72.35 |
| S'hai Gold Bars: 978 touch... | — |
| Bar Silver ..... | — |
| Copper Cash ..... | 1882 |
| **Sovereigns:** | |
| Buying rate, @ 3-1⅛—Tls. | 6.46 |
| Exch. @ 72.6—Mex. ..$ | 8.90 |
| Peking Bar .....Tls. | 438 |
| Native Interest ..... | .09.. |

**Latest London Quotations**

| | |
|---|---|
| Bar Silver ..... | 32 1/16d. |
| Bank rate of discount ..... | 6% |
| Market rate of discount:— | |
| 3 m-s. ..... | % |
| 4 m-s. ..... | % |
| 6 m-s. ..... | % |
| Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d-s. | |
| Ex., Paris on London ....Fr. | 27.80 |
| Ex., N. Y. on London T.T...$ | 476⅛ |
| Consols .....£ | — |

**Exchange Closing Quotations**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| London ..... | T.T. | 3-1⅛ |
| London ..... | Demand | 3-1⅛ |
| India ..... | T.T. | 229¾ |
| Paris ..... | T.T | 429½ |
| Paris ..... | Demand | 430 |
| New York ..... | T.T. | 73⅝ |
| New York ..... | Demand | 73¾ |
| Hongkong ..... | T.T. | 71½ |
| Japan ..... | T.T. | 69⅛ |
| Batavia ..... | T.T. | 177⅛ |

**Bank's Buying Rates**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| London .....4 m-s. | Cdts. | 3-2⅛ |
| London .....4 m-s. | Docy. | 3-2⅞ |
| London .....6 m-s. | Cdts. | 3-2⅛ |
| London .....6 m-s. | Docy. | 3-2⅜ |
| Paris ..... | 4 m-s. | 444½ |
| New York ..... | 4 m-s. | 76⅜ |

**CUSTOMS HOUSE RATE OF EXCHANGE FOR OCTOBER**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| £1 = Hk. Tls. | | 5.77 |
| Hk. Tls. 1 = Francs | | 4.83 |
| " " 1 = Marks | | †3.95 |
| Gold $1 = Hk. Tls. | | 1.21 |
| Hk. Tls. 1 = Yen | | 1.62 |
| " " 1 = Rupees | | 2.60 |
| " " 1 = Rouble | | 2.56 |
| " " 1 = Mex. | | $1.50 |

† Nominal.

## Stock Exchange Transactions

Shanghai, October 17, 1916.

**TODAY'S QUOTATIONS**

**Official**

Yangtsze Ins; $257.50
Langkats Tls. 25.00
Telephones Tls. 90.00
Shanghai Tugs (Ord) Tls. 18.50
Oriental Cotton Tls. 44.00
Oriental Cotton Tls. 44.50
Shanghai Cotton Tls. 112.00
Anglo-Javas Tls. 12.50
Kamuntings Tls. 8.50
Shanghai Kelantans Tls. 1.00
Shanghai Pahangs Tls. 1.75

## Sharebrokers' Association Transactions

Shanghai, October 17, 1916.

**BUSINESS DONE**

**Official**

Bukits Tls. 5.50 cash
Orientals Tls. 44.50 cash
Gulas Tls. 9.50 cash

**Direct**

Shanghai Gas Tls. 24.00 cash
Trams Tls. 89.50 cash
Shanghai Cottons Tls. 112.00 cash

## London Rubber Market

*Reuter's Service*

London, October 16.—Today's rubber prices were:—

Plantation First Latex:
Spot: 2s. 5d. buyers.
January to March: 2s. 5¾d. sellers.
Tendency of Market: Quiet.

Last Quotation, London, October 14:
Spot: 2s. 5¼d. paid.
January to March: 2s. 6d. paid.
Tendency of Market: Very quiet.

## COTTON MARKET

*Reuter's Service*

London, October 16.—Today's cotton prices were as follows:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Mid-American Spot ..... | 10.29d. |
| October-November ..... | 10.16d. |
| January-February ..... | 10.16d. |


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## BRIGHT OUTLOOK NOW FOR SULPHUR MARKET

### Russia Again Expected To Buy In Japan Instead Of From Italy

Tokio, October 8.—The war in European created a good demand for Japanese sulphur some months ago in Russia where it was used for making gunpowder. Prices at one time ranged between 170 yen and 180 yen, but with the stoppage of the Russian orders about the middle of March, prices began to fall. In the middle of June sulphur was quoted at 165 yen.

Early this year Russia began to purchase a Sicily product from Italy instead of Japanese sulphur. However, the closing of the port of Archangel by ice at the end of October is expected to make the import from Italy difficult and naturally create a demand again for Japanese sulphur. There is already demand for a small lot of Japanese products. Some are predicting large orders in near future, and refined and dust sulphur have risen from 70 yen and 75 yen respectively to 80 yen and 85 yen. When the season for exporting to America and Australia begins, the Japanese sulphur market is expected to assume still greater activity.

## STOCK EXCHANGE

Tokio, October 7.—The Terauchi ministry is enthusiastically welcomed by the market. The expectation that all pending Chinese problems will entirely be solved by the new ministry is brightening the market.

Accordingly, there were advances in quotations in the South Manchuria Railway shares and all spinning shares. The South Manchuria Railway shares had long been in an unsettled condition due to the gloomy outlook of the Chinese policy of the government. All other shares were firmer in general. Although the market abounds in optimistic factors and lacks pessimistic elements, precautions are still in evidence in all lines.

The Osaka market greatly is animated, an activity that is caused by a large profit realized in shipping and other lines of business connected with the war. The new Tokio Stock Exchange shares were quoted 10 yen higher than in the Tokio market, but it is not easy to foretell how long the bullish movements will continue as it is not improbable that a reaction might take place at any time.


**The Cathay Trust, Ltd.**

Paid-up Capital ..... £220,899

LOANS, AT LOW RATES OF INTEREST, GRANTED ON APPROVED SECURITIES.

J. C. DYER, Manager.

J. A. WATTIE & Co., Ltd.
Secretaries and General Managers,
10 Canton Road, Shanghai.

**The China Mutual Life Insurance Company, Ltd.**

has already paid more than

**10¼ Millions of Taels**

to its policyholders, and the Company's books showed over

**31½ Millions of Taels**

Assurances in force on March 31st, 1915, when the total Assets stood at more than

**9½ Millions of Taels**

Whole Life, Endowment, Educational and Annuity Policies issued at current rates.

**Head Office—SHANGHAI**

Branch offices throughout Asia

**British-America Assurance Co.**

The undersigned, as agents for the above company, are prepared to grant policies against Fire on Foreign and Native Risk at Current Rates.

FRAZAR & Co.


## Sungei Duri Pays 11 1-2 Per Cent

The shareholders at the annual meeting of the Sungei Duri Rubber Estate, Ltd., yesterday, authorising a final dividend of fifty Tael cents per share, the total payment for the year is Tls. 1, which is equivalent to about 11½ per cent. The meeting was held at the offices of Messrs. Meyer and Measor.

Mr. H. Reiss presided, supported by Rev. F. Sallou, Messrs. E. A. Measor, N. G. Maitland, S. S. Benjamin (directors), V. Meyer, E. A. Prince (secretary) and other shareholders, the holding represented being 10,012 shares.

The chairman said: I shall be glad if you will allow me, as usual, to consider the report and accounts as having been read. Your directors are again able to give you a favorable account of the year's working, which resulted in a net profit of Tls. 62,321.27. With the balance of Tls. 19,000 brought forward from last year, we arrive at a total to the credit of profit and loss account of Tls. 81,321.27 and, having paid an interim dividend in June last amounting to Tls. 20,000, there now remains Tls. 61,321.27 to deal with.

I will shortly propose that the shareholders authorise a final dividend of 50 Tael cents per share, making one Tael per share for the year, which is equivalent to about 11½%. This final dividend involves the payment of Tls. 20,000, which is the amount of actual cash now available and, as the directors do not think it advisable to incur an overdraft for the purpose of paying a larger dividend, they recommend that the balance of profit and loss account, after payment of this dividend and which will amount to Tls. 41,321.27, be disposed of by writing off further sums from development account and movable assets, leaving a balance of Tls. 16,255.39 to be carried forward to next year's account. Your directors think it a wise policy to write off substantial sums and they trust that shareholders will support them in doing so.

The cost of production on the Sungei Duri division has been reduced by 1d. per pound and the total f.o.b. cost of 8s. 22d. must be considered very satisfactory. Tapping on Selama estate was commenced in August last year and, as the organization of this work on a new estate is always expensive, owing to small yield from newly-opened trees, the figure for this estate's first year works out rather high, namely, nearly 1s. 9d. With an increased output, we shall, no doubt, be able to show a considerable reduction in the cost during the current year.

As regards the production from both estates, you will notice that the actual crop is 40% above the estimates. In the case of Selama, the output for the first year must be regarded as highly satisfactory and it has largely exceeded our anticipations, being 38,100 pounds, against an estimate of 15,000 pounds. The average net selling price for the year was 2/4.22.

I must ask you to kindly note that, owing to a misprint in the report, the selling price is stated as gross instead of net—a difference of about ½d. per lb. The product of Selama not being up to "F.A.Q." standard could not command the best prices, but the quality is now improving.

In the middle of last year, your directors contracted for 2 tons best smoked sheet monthly from October, 1915, to November, 1916, at a price of $119 per picul f.o.b. Singapore, which is equivalent to about 2/1 per pound gross. This means that, during the period of our report, 40,000 pounds, or about one-third of our output, were disposed of at this price, which, although quite satisfactory at the time the contract was made, compares very unfavorably with the high market values of last Spring and has tended to reduce our average price.

On the other hand, a sale was made of 1½ tons monthly from January to December, 1916, at 3/1 f.o.b. Singapore, which is considerably above the average up to date. Another forward sale is that of 1½ tons monthly from January to December, 1917, at about 2/4 nett per pound f.o.b. Singapore.

In regard to the accounts, I would say that, in apportioning general charges, all expenditure on Sungei Duri has been debited to revenue, while on Selama the apportionment has been taken at 55% to revenue and 45% to capital. Under buildings and furniture, the expenditure on both estates for the year was Tls. 9,262.91 and under rubber factory and stores, Tls. 3,431.46, making a total of Tls. 12,693.37. The outlay was necessary to provide for the Selama estate a new manager's bungalow, office and stores, factory and smoke-house buildings and a new set of coolie lines, while the old manager's bungalow was taken down and re-erected near the factory as an assistant's bungalow.

At Sungei Duri, a new set of coolie lines and a clerk's house have been constructed. Our building program for the next year contemplates a set of coolie lines at Sungei Duri which will cost about $850 and this is the only expenditure on buildings likely to be incurred. Our managers' valuation of all buildings as on June 30, 1916, was S. $25,000, as against our book value of Tls. 13,875.

Your estates have been periodically visited and cultivation and manuring are being undertaken systematically, as also is the thinning-out of such areas as are considered to be too closely planted. I am glad to say that, in respect of health of the staff, diseases of trees and other matters, there is nothing abnormal to report, so that I need not enter into any further details in regard to the estates themselves.

As you are aware, the Sungei Duri estate is fully planted, while on Selama we still have about 1,500 acres of reserve land. Much of this land is very suitable for planting and your directors hope to be able gradually to take in further areas. At the moment, no extensions are in hand and your directors do not propose to commence further development until this can be done, while allowing shareholders fair dividends on their investments.

We enter upon the new financial year under favorable circumstances, inasmuch as our capital expenditure will, as far as can be seen, be less than during previous years, as Selama will, from now on, be more than self-supporting; in fact, we may look for fair earnings from this division. The estimated output for both estates is 205,000 pounds, which, even on the present basis of prices and exchange, should give a good return to shareholders.

Before putting the resolutions to the meeting, I shall be pleased to answer any questions that any of the shareholders may desire to ask.

No questions were asked and the following resolutions were carried unanimously:

"That the report and accounts, as presented and circulated, be passed." Proposed by Mr. Hugo Reiss, seconded by Rev. F. Sallou.

"That a final dividend of 50 Tael cents per share, making a total of Tls. 1.00 for the year, be passed." Proposed by Mr. Hugo Reiss, seconded by Mr. N. G. Maitland.

"That Mr. S. S. Benjamin be re-elected a director of the company." Proposed by Mr. N. G. Maitland, seconded by Rev. F. Sallou.

"That the appointment of Mr. E. A. Measor as a director of the company be confirmed." Proposed by Mr. S. S. Benjamin, seconded by Mr. L. Straetmans.

"That the appointment of Mr. N. G. Maitland as a director of the company be confirmed." Proposed by Mr. E. A. Measor, seconded by Mr. S. S. Benjamin.

"That Messrs. Lowe, Bingham and Matthews be re-elected auditors of the company, at a yearly fee of Tls. 300 per annum for Shanghai and Penang." Proposed by Mr. V. Meyer, seconded by Mr. E. A. Measor.

## ANTIMONY RISE WAKES PRODUCERS IN HUNAN

### Boom in Metal Used for Munitions Puts Foundries To Work Again

Tokio, October 10.—As China is the world's greatest producer of antimony and as the metal is much sought for by munition manufacturers, native financiers in Central China have been subject to little flurries of excitement throughout the period of the European war, as the quotations on China's output rose or fell. Recently there has been a rise coming upon the heels of a very decided fall, and founderies in Hunan which had closed their doors, are hastening to open up and get into the trade again. Japan, Europe, and America are all after the metal, for with a sudden falling off of orders last month the price fell to 120 taels a ton and many newly opened Chinese firms closed their foundries and turned to other matters. With a renewed demand this month the price has risen to 250 taels a ton and all Hunan hastens to get back into the antimony business.

## VISCOUNT KATO WILL COMMAND NEW PARTY

### Defeated by Terauchi, He Finds Himself Leading Opposition Organization

Tokio, October 10.—Viscount Kato, rudely pushed aside by the Genro as a candidate for Premier, will head the newly organized political party, in which the strength of three organizations is bound together. This decision was made yesterday at a meeting of representatives of the three parties, the Doshikai, Chuseikai and Koyu Club, whose amalgamation will be formally carried out this afternoon.

Originally intended to be pro-government in sentiment, the product of three parties behind the Ministry in power, the new organization has now been transformed to an opposition combine, with the advent of Count Terauchi. The decision to make Viscount Kato, defeated by Terauchi, the president of the new party, makes it appear as if the band of Fate had played a part in the amalgamation plans.

The combine will be known as the Kenseikai, or Constitutional Society. The ceremonies of amalgamation will be observed at the Seiyoken Hotel, Tsukiji, this afternoon.

## BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST

### Yesterday's Prices

| STOCK | Closing Quotations |
|---|---|
| **Banks** | |
| H. K. and S. B..... | $740 S. |
| Chartered..... | £59 10s. |
| Russo-Asiatic..... | R. 250. |
| Cathay, ordy..... | 3½ B. |
| Cathay, pref..... | 6. |
| **Marine Insurances** | |
| Canton..... | $400 B. |
| North China..... | 157½ B. |
| Union of Canton.... | $880 B. |
| Yangtsze..... | $257½ Sa. |
| **Fire Insurances** | |
| China Fire..... | $154 B. |
| Hongkong Fire..... | $386 B. |
| **Shipping** | |
| Indo-China Pref.... | Tls. 128 |
| Indo-China Def.... | |
| "Shell"..... | 112/6 B. |
| Shanghai Tug..... | Tls. 18½ B. |
| Shanghai Tug..... | Tls. 50 Sa. |
| Kochien..... | Tls. 23 B. |
| **Mining** | |
| Kaiping..... | Tls. 10 B. |
| Oriental Cons..... | 39s. 6d. |
| Philippine..... | Tls. 1.05 |
| Raub..... | Tls. 2¾ |
| **Docks** | |
| Hongkong Dock..... | Tls. 130 sales |
| Shanghai Dock..... | $86 |
| New Eng. Works.... | Tls. 13 S. |
| **Wharves** | |
| Shanghai Wharf..... | Tls. 80 B. |
| Hongkong Wharf.... | $83½ S. |
| **Lands and Hotels** | |
| Anglo-French Land.. | Tls. 92. |
| China Land ..... | Tls. 50 N. |
| Shanghai Land..... | Tls. 90 B. |
| Weihaiwei Land .... | Tls. 3. |
| Central Stores..... | $8½ B. |
| China Realty (ord.). | Tls. 80 B. |
| China Realty (pref.). | Tls. 52 B. |
| **Cotton Mills** | |
| E-wo..... | Tls. 162½ B. |
| E-wo Pref..... | Tls. 105 |
| International..... | Tls. 80 B. |
| International Pref... | Tls. 75 |
| Laou-kung-mow..... | Tls. 80 B. |
| Oriental..... | Tls. 44½ Sa. |
| Shanghai Cotton..... | Tls. 112 B. |
| Kung Yik..... | Tls. 16 B. |
| Yangtszepoo..... | Tls. 5.80 B. |
| Yangtszepoo Pref.... | Tls. 101 B. |
| **Industrials** | |
| Anglo-German Br'y... | $95 N. |
| Butler Tile..... | Tls. 23 N. |
| China Sugar..... | Tls. 113 B. |
| Green Island..... | Tls. 10¼ B. |
| Langkats..... | Tls. 25 Sa. |
| Major Bros..... | Tls. 5. |
| Shanghai Sumatra... | Tls. 165. |
| **Stores** | |
| Hall and Holtz..... | Tls. 16 B. |
| Llewellyn..... | $60. |
| Lane, Crawford..... | $98. |
| Moutrie..... | $35. |
| Watson..... | Tls. 7 B. |
| Weeks..... | Tls. 17¾ B. |
| **Rubbers (Local)** | |
| Alma..... | Tls. 15¼ S. |
| Amherst..... | Tls. 1.40 B. |
| Anglo-Java..... | Tls. 12½ Sa. |
| Anglo-Dutch..... | Tls. 6.90. |
| Ayer Tawah..... | Tls. 40. |
| Batu Anam 1913.... | Tls. 1.80. |
| Bukit Toh Alang.... | Tls. 5½ B. |
| Bute..... | Tls. 1.80 B. |
| Chemor United..... | Tls. 2.05. |
| Chempedak..... | Tls. 17 |
| Cheng..... | Tls. 3.90. |
| Consolidated..... | Tls. 4. |
| Dominion..... | Tls. 15½ |
| Gula Kalumpong.... | Tls. 9¾. |
| Java Consolidated.... | Tls. 23 S. |
| Kamunting..... | Tls. 8½ Sa. |
| Kapala..... | Tls. 1.10 B. |
| Kapayang..... | Tls. 30½ |
| Karan..... | Tls. 16.80. |
| Kota Bahroes..... | Tls. 13¼ |
| Kroewoek Java..... | Tls. 21 B. |
| Padang..... | Tls. 17¼. |
| Pengkalan Durian.... | Tls. 12. |
| Permata..... | Tls. 5¾ |
| Repah..... | Tls. 1.62½ |
| Samagagas..... | Tls. 1.30 S. |
| Seekee..... | Tls. 9½. |
| Semambu..... | Tls. 1.90. |
| Senawang..... | Tls. 19. |
| Shanghai Klebang... | Tls. 1.20 |
| Shanghai Malay..... | Tls. 9 |
| S'hai Malay-Pref.... | Tls. 14 S. |
| Shanghai Pahang.... | Tls. 1¾ Sa. |
| Sungala..... | Tls. 1.65 B. |
| Sungei Duri..... | Tls. 13½ |
| Sua Manggis..... | Tls. 7. |
| S'hai Kelantan..... | Tls. 1 Sa. |
| Shanghai Seremban.. | Tls. 1.15 B. |
| Taiping..... | Tls. 3. |
| Tanah Merah..... | Tls. 1.17½ |
| Tebong..... | Tls. 27¼. |
| Ulobri..... | Tls. 2 |
| Ziangbe..... | Tls. 7½ |
| **Miscellaneous** | |
| C. I. and E. Lumber.. | Tls. 110 B. |
| Culty Dairy..... | Tls. 10 S. |
| S'hai Elec. and Asb.. | $2 N. |
| Shanghai Trams..... | Tls. 89 B. |
| Shanghai Gas..... | Tls. 24 |
| Horse Bazaar..... | Tls. 30 |
| Shanghai Mercury... | Tls. 30. |
| S'hai Telephone..... | Tls. 90 Sa. |
| S'hai Waterworks... | Tls. 265 |

S., Sellers. Sa., Sales. B., Buyers.

**Benjamin & Potts, 8 Jinkee Road**

Telephone No. 398.

## LANGKAT DAILY OUTPUT

**The following telegraphic information has been received by the general agent from the Sumatra director and manager of the Maatschappij tot Mijn-Bosch-en Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat:**

"The output of crude oil for October 16 was 112 tons."

## WAR'S END IN 1917, BRUSSILOFF THINKS

### General Believes That Conflict Will Be Brought To Close In August

### SEES AUSTRIA'S COLLAPSE

### Says He Is Facing The Very Last Army The Dual Monarchy Can Scrape Together

By Ludovic Nandeau

Russian Army Headquarters in the Southern Front, Septemer 6.—When I arrived on the southern front I had the honor to be received by the illustrious chief whose memorable victory in the month of June annihilated an army of 450,000 Austrians, that decisive event which is still developing. Up to now its progressive consequences were the demonstration of the indomitable power of Russia and undoubtedly brought about the participation of Rumania in the war of liberation undertaken by the Quadruple Entente.

General Brusiloff's characteristic features have been made familiar to the whole world by the publication of innumerable photographs and pictures and I need not try to describe them. I content myself with nothing an impression, fugitive perhaps but very acute at the moment. In demeanor and Silhouette Brusiloff's face recalls to my memory the features of the late Lord Roberts when he was still at the apex of his activity. General Brusiloff, looking at me with his sparkling and scrutinizing eyes said:

"It goes without saying that I felt deep joy when I heard that Rumania had declared war on Austria. My left flank, now resting on the Rumanian Army, with which it has virtually brought itself into contact, is now undoubtedly secure. The Rumanian Army is a strength with which one must reckon. It is under good leadership, an excellent spirit animates it, and it is subjected to remarkable discipline. Its body of officers are well learned, serious, and competent. Above all, the Rumanian Army has magnificant artillery, which it uses with perfect skill.

"During the last two years Rumania has had plenty of time to accumulate great quantities of ammunition, and that is a capital point, because artillery plays in modern war a role not only enormous, but preponderating, and any nation without the help of powerful artillery would in vain expect great military success.

"If you consider, moreover, that Rumania in taking part in the war closes naturally her boundaries to German and Austrian buyers who formerly found on her territory huge quanties of corn and maize, you will admit that the armed intervention of Rumania, who proudly enters the lists, is an event of the first order.

"To my mind, the Austro-Hungarian empire, assailed from all sides, will not be able to stand much longer before the hordes of enemies who are hurling themselves against her, and are only preparing to increase the vigor of their glows. The hostile army which I had in front of me in June and July is almost entirely exterminated or captured, but it has been speedily replaced by a conglomerate army, in which are to be found enemies of every origin. We see in it at first the very last soldiers which Austria and Hungary may still place in line and of which some have been hurriedly drawn from the Italian front, and also some Germans brought from our northern front and from the western front, and finally some Turks.

"That army, more numerous just now than the one which stood in front of me in June, is indeed the supreme guard, the last living rampart of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy. That army resists desperately on its strong mountain positions, which must be carried by storm one after another. We are advancing step by step, but we are advancing, and the spirit of our army remains very bright and very high. Soon the co-operation of the brave Rumanian Army will facilitate for us the obtaining of definite results.

"I follow with the greatest attention the admirable offensive efforts carried into effect on the western front by the Anglo-French armies. I fully realize the huge difficulties which they have to overcome, I understand the enormous obstacles they have to overthrow, but I am nevertheless fully convinced that your efforts will result in the rupture of the German front. It is for me an absolute certainty.

"The offensive assumed by the Franco-British armies helps us here, in that it prevents the Germans sending against us too heavy reinforcements. They are all the same drawing a certain amount of troops from the west and sending them against us, but not to such an extent that they may have a determining influence. They may simply delay our moving forward, and that is all.

"By the way, I must declare that Great Britain, in creating in two years her huge army of 4,000,000 men, accomplished a wonder which most military men before this war would have thought absolutely impossible. It is a great credit to her patriotism, her sense of organization, and to the inborn discipline of her population. Now the closer the connection between the Allies the more their movements will be co-operative and the sooner, also, the war will be brought to an end. It is absolutely indispensable that all the allied armies should fight at the same time and without interruption. Such would bring about conditions leading to rapid success.

"The present war is a war that it is impossible for us to lose, and although a huge work remains to be accomplished, its successful result is already in our hands. The game is already won. I said so two years ago, and I did not change my mind one year ago when the penury of ammunitions obliged us to undergo great trials.

"Now you will ask me when one may suppose that true peace will be signed, a peace which the Allies will be able to accept with the joy of an entirely fulfilled task. I am not a prophet, the future is in the hands of God, but if I had absolutely to make an hypothesis I should be inclined to think that the month of August, 1917, might see the end of our memorable work."

## *2,000,000 Troops In France Ready For Britain's Call*

### *Haig's Men Certain They Can Carry Conflict To German Soil*

By Arno Dosch-Fleurot
*(Staff Correspondent N. Y. World)*

At the British front on the Somme, September 13 (via London, September 14).—In spite of the steady advance being made on the Somme, the British army does not look to a quick termination of the war. Officers and soldiers alike with whom I have talked realize the German strength, and while figuring on continuously advancing and forcing the Germans back, they are always talking of next year. The phrase has become almost a byword.

They are determined to carry the war on to German soil, and the army seems to be at one in the belief that it can be done. The Kaiser may never have spoken of Gen. French's "contemptible little army," but the British army believes he did, and is eager to show its power. There is certainly nothing contemptibly small about this army, and the Somme reinforcements are literally thick from there to the sea.

Seeing these reinforcements visualizes for me what has happened to the British army in two years since I heard a German General cry out in Binche, Belgium: "We have met the English at Mons and are driving them into the sea."

The Germans, realizing the British strength, are concentrating against the British. Though the British hold but 100 miles of the 360-mile front in France, it is estimated that a third of the German effectives are concentrated against them, mostly on the Somme. As Germany has 2,000,000 troops in France, there are 700,000 against the British. On the Somme, opposite the French and British lines, Germany has combined an army of 1,000,000 men.

As the allied armies continue making headway against this million men and all the artillery that goes with them, they are feeling their strength as never before. The fight, however, from the victorious side does not have much apparent action, as the rushes are short and impossible to see.

The German wire entanglements are cut by shell fire, and to prevent repair before the rush there is a continuous hail of trench bombs. The Germans are trapped by mine explosions or a barrier of artillery fire into the communication trenches and die or surrender. The surrenders are growing, reports show.

As I knew the original British army, I feel privileged to make a comparison. This new army is now as professional as the old one. The remaining old battalions look like the new. There is no distinction. It fights with the same steady tenacity and has the advantage over the old army in physical type.

Massed throughout Northern France, they show how long England can fight. At least 2,000,000 men could be thrown against the Germans at this one point without touching the reserves at home. It is impossible to use them all at once in trench warfare, but they are advancing continuously.

At the present rate of losses England could fight straight through next summer without new troops. By that time, at the present rate of gain, Germany will not have much of France left. If the Germans can stand another year like the last two months on the Somme, the British and French surely can.

## 2 GENERALS DIE IN ACTION

### Clifford and Phillpotts, British Commanders, Named in Lists

London, Friday, September 15.—Two Brigadier Generals have been killed in action, according to the latest casualty lists printed here—Henry Frederick Hugh Clifford and Louis Murray Phillpotts.

Brig. Gen. Clifford of the Suffolk Regiment was born in 1867, and entered the army in 1886. He served in the South African war, in which he won the Queen's Medal and the King's Medal. He was made a temporary Brigadier General in June, 1915.

Brigadier Gen. Phillpotts of the Royal Artillery was born in 1870 and also served in the South Africa war, where he received the Queen's Medal, the Distinguished Service Order, and was mentioned, in despatches. He was made a Brigadier General in October.

## U. S. NAVAL IMPROVEMENTS

New York, October 11.—Among Naval improvements to be begun soon the dredging of the channel through Cavite Causeway is recommended.

# Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

## Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1853.

Capital ..... £1,200,000
Reserve Fund ..... 1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ..... 1,200,000

*Head Office:*
38 Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

*Court of Directors:*
Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.
Sir Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.I.E.
T. Cuthbertson, Esq.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
W. H. Neville Goschen, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

*Bankers:*
The Bank of England.
The London City & Midland Bank, Limited.
The London County & Westminster Bank, Limited.
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

*Agencies and Branches:*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
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| Bangkok | Ipoh | Rangoon |
| Batavia | Karachi | Saigon |
| Bombay | Klang | Seremban |
| Calcutta | Kobe | Singapore |
| Canton | Kuala-Lumpur | Shanghai |
| Cebu | Madras | Sourabaya |
| Colombo | Malacca | Taiping |
| Delhi | Manila | (F.M.S.) |
| Foochow | Medan | Tavoy (Lower |
| Haiphong | New York | Burma) |
| Hankow | Peking | Tientsin |
| Hongkong | Penang | Yokohama |

*Shanghai Branch*, 18 The Bund.

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for Collection. Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Account, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

W. B. SUTHERLAND,
Manager.

## Banque de L'Indo-Chine

Capital ..... Frs. 48,000,000.00
Reserves ..... Frs. 48,000,000.00

*Succursales et Agences:*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bangkok | Hanoi | Saigon |
| Battambang | Hongkong | Shanghai |
| Canton | Mengtze | Singapore |
| Djibouti | Noumea | Tientsin |
| Dondichery | Peking | Tourane |
| Haiphong | Papeete | |
| Hankeou | Pnom-Penh | |

*Bankers:*
In France: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Pari et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.
In London: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte des Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN,
Manager.

## Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique
Societe Anonyme
Paid-up Capital .... Frs. 20,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.
London Office: 3 Bishopsgate.
Branches at Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt), and Rotterdam.

*President:*
JEAN JADOT,
Gouvernor Societe Generale de Belgique.

*Bankers:*
London Martin's Bank, Ltd.
Brussels: Societe Generale de Belgique.
Antwerp: Banque d'Anvers.
Paris: Banque de l'Union Parisienne, Societe Anonyme.
Lyons and Marseilles: Comptoir National d'Escompte d'Paris.
New York: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Taels and fixed deposits according to arrangements.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

W. A. HOEHN,
Manager.

## Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital ..... $15,000,000

Reserve Funds:—
Sterling £1,500,000 @ 2s. $15,000,000
Silver ..... 18,000,000
$33,000,000

Reserve liability of Proprietors ..... $15,000,000

*Head Office:* HONGKONG.
*Court of Directors:*
W. L. Pattenden, Esq., Chairman.
S. H. Dodwell, Esq., Deputy
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq. [Chairman.
C. S. Gubbay, Esq.
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak.
Hon. Mr. D. Landale.
J. A. Plummer, Esq.
Hon. Mr. E. Shellim.
*Chief Manager:*
Hongkong—N. J. Stabb.

*Branches and Agencies:*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Amoy | Ipoh | Peking |
| Bankok | Johore | Penang |
| Batavia | Kobe | Rangoon |
| Bombay | Kuala- | Saigon |
| Calcutta | Lumpur | S. Francisco |
| Canton | London | Shanghai |
| Colombo | Lyons | Singapore |
| Foochow | Malacca | Sourabaya |
| Hankow | Manila | Tientsin |
| Harbin | Nagasaki | Tsingtau |
| Iloilo | New York | Yokohama |

*London Bankers:*
London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

*Shanghai Branch*: 12, The Bund.
*Sub-Agency*: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN,
Manager.

## Russo-Asiatic Bank

| | Roubles. |
|---|---|
| Capital (fully-paid) | 45,000,000 |
| Reserve Fund | 22,000,000 |
| | Kpg. Tls. |
| Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government | 3,500,000 |
| Reserve Fund | 1,733,000 |

*Head office:* Petrograd.
*Paris Office:* 9, Rue Boudreau.
*London Office:* 64, Old Broad St., E.C.

*Bankers:*
London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
Paris: Societe General pour favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
Lyons: Societe Gerenale pour favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

*Far Eastern Branches and Agencies*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bombay | Hailan | Peking |
| Calcutta | Hankow | Shanghai |
| Chanchun | Harbin | Tientsin |
| (Kwan- | Hongkong | Tsingtau |
| chendze) | Newchwang | Vladivostock |
| Chefoo | Nicolayowsk | Yokohama |
| Dalny (Dairen) | o-A | |

85 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Account and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

Safe Deposit Boxes:

J. JEZIERSKI,
Q. CARRIERE,
Managers for China and Japan

## The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, Ningpo Road.

Paid-up Capital $200,000

All kinds of banking business transacted.

Currency Exchange a speciality.

Special department for handling loans against warehouse receipts and other commercial paper.

Interest on Tael current accounts 2%.

Particulars of interest allowed on Dollar current accounts and fixed deposits can be obtained on application.

K. P. Chen,
General Manager.

## The Bank of China.

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital ..... $60,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... $10,000,000

Head Office: Peking.
Branches and Agencies:
Peking, Tientsin, Newchang, Mukden Changchun, Harbin, Dairen, Tsinan, Tsingtau, Kalfung, Hankow, Ichang, Shanshi, Wuhu, Yangchow, Chinkiang, Nanking, Shanghai, Hangchow, Ningpo, Foochow, Canton, Nanchang, Taiyuen, etc., etc.

SHANGHAI BRANCH,
3 Hankow Road.

Loans granted on approved securities. Local bills discounted. Interests allowed on Current Deposit Account in Taels at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:
For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum.
For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cen. per annum.
For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cen. per annum.

SUNG HAN-CHANG,
Manager.

## Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:
12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than $1, or over $100, will be received at one time.

Not more than $1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of $5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Taels, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

## Banque Industrielle de Chine.

Capital ..... Francs 45,000,000
One-third of the Capital, i.e. Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by
THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC
Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President, Andre Berthelot.
General Manager, A. J. Pernotte.

Head Office
74, Rue St. Lazare, Paris.
Branches in Peking, Tientsin and Shanghai
BANKERS:
In France: Societe Generale pour le Development du Commerce et du l'Industrie en France.
In London: London, County and Westminster Bank, Ltd
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits on application.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

G. LION,
Manager.
1, French Bund, Shanghai.

## Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(Established 1880.)

*Head Office:* Yokohama, Japan.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Capital Subscribed | Yen | 48,000,000 |
| Capital Paid-up | „ | 30,000,000 |
| Reserve Fund | „ | 30,000,000 |

*London Bankers:*
Union of London & Smith's Bank, The London Joint Stock Bank, Parr's Bank, Ltd.

*Branches and Agencies:*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Antunghsin | London | Port Arthur |
| Bombay | Liaoyang | S. Francisco |
| Calcutta | Los Angeles | Singapore |
| Changchun | Lyons | Sydney |
| Dalny | Mukden | Sinanfu |
| Hankow | Nagasaki | Tiehling |
| Harbin | Newchwang | Tientsin |
| Hongkong | New York | Tokio |
| Honolulu | Osaka | Tsingtau |
| Kobe | Peking | |

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa and China and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America, and every description of Banking and exchange business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

## International Banking Corporation

*Head Office:*
National City Bank Building
55 Wall Street, New York

London Office:
36 Bishopsgate, E. C.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Capital paid-up | U.S. | $3,250,000.00 |
| Reserve and Undivided Profits | | 3,628,688.77 |
| | U.S. | $6,878,988.77 |

Branches at:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bombay | Hongkong | Singapore |
| Calcutta | Kobe | San Francisco |
| Canton | London | Tientsin |
| Cebu | Manila | Yokohama |
| Colon (P.C.Z.) | Medellin | Peking |
| Hankow | Panama | Shanghai |

Through its close affiliation with THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK, the Bank is able to offer the special services of the Branches of that Institution in Cuba and South America:—BUENOS AYRES, HABANA, MONTEVIDEO, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTIAGO, SANTOS, SAO PAULO.

The Corporation transacts every description of Banking and Exchange business, issues Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques, available in the United States of America and in all other parts of the world, and receives money on CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT and on FIXED DEPOSIT upon terms which can be ascertained on application.

G. HOGG,
Manager.
1a Kiukiang Road, SHANGHAI.

## Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappij

(Netherlands Trading Society.)

Established 1824.
Paid-up Capital—
Guilds. 55,000,000 (about £4,603,666)
Reserve Fund—
Guilds. 9,925,431 (about £827,120)

Head Office: AMSTERDAM.
Head Agency: BATAVIA
*Agencies in Holland:*
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.
*Bankers:*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bandjermasin | Padang | Soerakarta |
| Bandoeng | Palembang | Tandjong Balei |
| Cheribon | Pekalongan | Tebing-Tinggi |
| Djember | Penang | Tegal |
| Djokjakarta | Pontianak | Telok-Betong |
| Hongkong | Rangoon | Tjilatap |
| Kota-Radja | Semarang | Weltevreden |
| Makassar | Singapore | |
| Medan | Soerabaya | |

*London Bankers:*—
Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.
Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents, and transacts banking business of every description.

Current accounts kept in taels and dollars.

Shanghai Interest allowed on current tael accounts and fixed deits, according to arrangement.

B. G. I. WYNBERG,
Acting Agent.

## Commercial Bank of China

*Head Office:* Shanghai

Subscribed Capital Sh. Tls. 5,000,000
Paid-up Capital... Sh. Tls. 2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 3 per cent per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:
For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4% per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum.
On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. C. MARSHALL,
Chief Manager.

## The Bank of Canton, Limited.

Incorporated 1912.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Authorised Capital | H. | $2,000,000 |
| Subscribed and Paid-up Capital | H. | $1,357,850 |
| Reserve Fund | H. | $70,000 |

*Head Office:*
6, Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.

*Shanghai Office:* 2, Ningpo Road.

Drafts granted on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world, Bills of Exchange bought and received for collection and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2% p.a. on daily balance and on Fixed Deposits:
For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4% per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum.
On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

SUKUUN,
Manager.

## The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

Authorised Capital ..... £1,500,000
Subscribed Capital ..... 1,125,000
Paid-up Capital ..... 562,500
Reserve Fund ..... 550,000

Head Office, 15 Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.

*London Bankers:*
Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

*Branches & Agencies.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bombay | Howrah | Madras |
| Calcutta | Kandy | Penang |
| Colombo | Karachi | Port Louis |
| Delhi | Kota Bahru | (Mauritius) |
| Galle | (Kelantan) | Rangoon |
| Hongkong | Kuala Lumpur | Shanghai |
| | Singapore. | |

*Shanghai Branch.*

EVERY description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2% per annum and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application

C. T. BEATH.
Acting Manager.
7 Nanking Road.
9753

## BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Paid-up Capital: Kungping Taels 10,000,000

Head Office: Peking.
Fifty Branches and Agencies In China.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on current accounts and on fixed deposits in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.

Credit granted on approved securities and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
5559.

## Amusements

## OLYMPIC THEATRE

NEW PROGRAMME
for
Oct. 18th & 19th
SHOWING
The 21st and 22nd
Final
EPISODES
OF THE
BROKEN COIN
AND
New Comedies

## SEE TONIGHT AT THE VICTORIA THEATRE

The sensational photo-play
OF
HAREM LIFE
THE
"Purple Iris"
SHOWING
The whole of Princess Tousson's remarkable adventures in the Royal Harem.
USUAL PRICES

## ESCAPE BY TUNNEL FROM PRISON CAMP

### Germans Held in Australia Dig 40 Feet Through Rock And Soil

Sydney, Australia, August 2.—By burrowing forty feet through rock, sandstone and soil, seven men escaped from "Sing Sing" at the German concentration camp at Holdworthy, near Liverpool, not far from here, on the night of July 20. "Sing Sing" is one of the compounds in which bad characters among the Germans who are interned in this State are confined.

Their absence was not discovered by the guards until the following morning but all but one of them were recaptured within a few days. The names of the seven were: Frederick E. Gross, Frederick Reidel, Wenzel Finghoust, Nicholas de Orloff, Hans R. von Dehler, George Schmidt, and Fritz Georgi. Georgi is the only one now at large.

For some time prior to the escape the inmates of "Sing Sing" had been passing their time constructing a large garden plot within the barbed-wire inclosure. As the work was being done on sloping ground, the ends of the flowerbed required raising, and it was by means of this grading that the surplus dirt from the tunnel was concealed. The earth was spread about at the end of the garden, some of it having been put into ration bags, and with every day's output the size of the plot grew—but not suspiciously so.

Inside one of the tents used by the prisoners as a living room the wooden flooring was lifted and a hole about four feet deep was dug. From here a tunnel was started toward the rear of the camp, the idea apparently being that although sentries closely watched the inside of "Sing Sing," not much attention was paid to the outside. The tunnel was not quite two feet in height, and it was 18 inches broad. The men cut through rock strata, when they encountered them, with knives. When they had penetrated some yards outside the lines of barb wire an egress was made. Before escaping the men seemingly stole the clothes of fellow-prisoners.

When the escape became known to the authorities the police at Liverpool were notified and those of all the other railway stations from there to Sydney. On the following morning a plainclothes man noticed two respectably dressed men at the station at Cabramatta and asked them several questions. They did not reply, and when he asked them what they were doing there one of them, who turned out to be Schmidt, demanded the reasons for the officer's interrogations. At the same moment the other suspect, de Orloff, tried to kick the policeman. The policeman whipped out his revolver ,covered the pair, and, with the help of bystanders, arrested them.

## ∴ ∴ AMUSEMENTS ∴ ∴

## THE Apollo THEATRE

Programme for October 18 & 19.
DOLLY BUNCH
Introducing New and Popular Songs

"THE RED CIRCLE"
A wonderful Pathe Serial of Heredity, Romance and Humanity.
14 Episodes of 2 Reels each
Tonight, showing 9th and 10th Episodes, entitled:
"Dodging the Law" and "Excess Baggage"
Four Reels

PATHE'S FRENCH WAR GAZETTE
Depicting latest events of interest:
THE NEW SERVIAN ARMY.

"HAVE YOU SEEN MY GIRL?"
A film of humour from beginning to end.

"FRANK'S NIGHTMARE"
A splendid Comedy.

REVIEW OF TROOPS BY PRESIDENT LI YUAN-HUNG
Fifth Anniversary of the Chinese Republic
October 10th
Showing the President, the Ministers and other officials.

## LYCEUM THEATRE

The Theatrical Event of the year!
THE
Howitt Phillips Repertory Co.,
In the Latest London Successes

TONIGHT, OCTOBER 18th
The latest Comedy from the Haymarket Theatre
QUINNEY'S

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 19th
W. J. Locke's delightful Comedy
THE MORALS OF MARCUS

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 20th
Charles Hawtrey's Vaudeville Theatre success, a farcical Comedy in 3 Acts
DEAR OLD CHARLIE

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 21st
Martin Harvey's great Adelphi Theatre Costume Play
THE BREED OF THE TRESHAMS

Time and prices as usual
PLANS AND BOOKING AT HOUTRIE'S

## TOWA CINEMA THEATRE

Corner of Wachang and Chapoo Roads.

PROGRAMME
for
Wednesday, 18th Oct.

"THE MYSTERIES OF THE GRAND HOTEL"
First and Second Series.
4 Reels
"THE STRANGLER'S CORD"
and
"THE DISAPPEARING NECKLACE"
Two Series of this Famous Film will be shown with each change of programme.

"WINNING A HUSBAND"
Very Amusing Comic.

"STOUT HEART AND WEAK KNEES"
Highly Interesting Keystone.

Dress Circle Seats.....30 Cents

# GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

## Future Sailings

### FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

| Date | Time | Destination | Ship's Name | Flag | Agents |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Oct | 18 P.M. | Tacoma etc. | Hawaii maru | Jap | A. T. Co. |
| .. | 18 A.M. | San Francisco | Ecuador | Am. | P.M.S.S. Co. |
| .. | 24 | .. New York via Panama | Tsuyama maru | Jap. | N. Y. K. |
| .. | 25 P.M. | Tacoma etc | Ide maru | Jap. | A. T. Co. |
| .. | 25 | .. Seattle, Vancouver B.C. | Henrik Ibsen | Br. | Forbes & Co |
| .. | 26 P.M. | Boston&New York via Panama | Newby Hall | Br. | S. Tomes & Co |
| Nov | 4 5.00 | Vancouver B.C. | Empress of Russia | Br. | C. P. O. S. |
| .. | 4 noon | San Francisco | Shinyo maru | Jap. | A. T. Co. |
| .. | 5 noon | Seattle etc. | Kamakura maru | Jap. | N. Y. K. |
| .. | 11 P.M. | Vancouver | Monteagle | Br. | C.P.O.S. |
| .. | 13 noon | Seattle etc. | Awa maru | Jap. | N. Y. K. |
| .. | 14 P.M. | San Francisco | China | Am. | C.M.S. Co. |
| .. | 18 P.M. | Vancouver etc. | Empress of Japan | Br. | C.P.O.S. |
| .. | 27 noon | Seattle | Yokohama maru | Jap. | N. Y. K. |
| Dec | 2 P.M. | Vancouver etc. | Empress of Asia | Br. | C. P. O. S. |
| .. | 2 5.00 | San Francisco | Korea maru | Jap. | A. T. Co. |
| .. | 7 P.M. | San Francisco | Venezuela | Am. | P.M.S.S. Co. |
| .. | 16 P.M. | San Francisco | Siberia maru | Jap. | A. T. Co. |
| .. | 22 P.M. | San Francisco | Tenyo maru | Jap. | A. T. Co. |

### FOR JAPAN PORTS

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Oct | 18 D.L. | Moji, Kobe, Yokohama | Nore | Br. | P. & O |
| .. | 19 5.00* | Kobe & Osaka | Kasuga maru | Jap. | N. Y. K. |
| .. | 20 3.00 | Nagasaki | Poltava | Rus. | R.V.F. |
| .. | 21 5.00* | Nagasaki, Moji, Kobe | Yamashiro maru | Jap. | N. Y. K. |
| .. | 24 A.M. | Nagasaki, Moji, Kobe | Chikugo maru | Jap. | N. Y. K. |
| .. | 30 .. | Kobe, Yokohama | Kamo maru | Jap. | N. Y. K. |
| Nov | 4 noon | Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama | Shinyo maru | Jap. | N.K.K. |
| .. | 4 P. M. | Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama | Empress of Russia | Br. | C. P. O. S. |

### FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Oct | 19 D.L. | Liverpool via Cape | Machaon | Br. | B. & S. |
| .. | 19 .. | Bombay via Hongkong | Kamakura maru | Jap. | N. Y. K. |
| .. | 19 .. | Java Ports | Tjitaroem | Dut. | H. C. T. Co. |
| .. | 20 A.M. | Marseilles etc. | Cordillere | Fr. | Cie M. M. |
| .. | 27 .. | London | Tokuyama maru | Jap. | N. Y. K. |
| .. | 29 11.00* | London via Hongkong etc | Hirano maru | Jap. | N. Y. K. |
| .. | 30 A.M. | Marseilles, London vi Suez | Nore | Br. | P. & O. |
| Nov | 8 D.L. | London via Cape | Pyrrhus | Br. | B. & S. |
| .. | 12 .. | Marseilles, London etc, | Kaga maru | Jap. | N. Y. K. |
| .. | 13 A.M. | Marseilles, London etc. | Nyanza | Br. | P. & O. |
| .. | 15 D.L. | Liverpool via Cape | Oanfa | Br. | B. & S. |
| .. | 15 P.M. | Genoa, London etc. | Glenogle | Br. | Glen Line |
| .. | 27 A.M. | Marseilles, London etc. | Malta | Br. | P. & O. |
| .. | 29 D.L. | London via Cape | Cyclops | Br. | B. & S. |
| .. | 30 P.M. | Genoa | Merionethshire | Br. | J.M.& Co. |
| Dec | 8 D.L. | Liverpool via Cape | Ningchow | Br. | B. & S. |
| .. | 15 P.M. | Genoa, London etc. | Gleniffer | Br. | Glen Line |

### FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Oct | 18 4.00 | Ningpo | Hsin Peking | Br. | B. & S. |
| .. | 18 P.M. | Ningpo, Wenchow | Kwangchi | Chi. | C.M.S.N. Co |
| .. | 19 3.00 | Hongkong | Kamakura maru | Jap. | N. Y. K. |
| .. | 19 D.L. | Amoy, Hongkong, Canton | Sinkiang | Br. | B. & S. |
| .. | 20 D.L. | Swatow, Hongkong | Linan | Br. | B. & S. |
| .. | 20 D.L. | Takao, Formosa via Foochow | Kohoku maru | Jap. | N.K.K. |
| .. | 20 D.L. | Swatow, Hongkong | Holhow | Br. | B. & S. |
| .. | 21 P.M. | Hongkong via Manila | Empress of Russia | Br. | C. P. O. S. |
| Nov | 1 5.00 | Hongkong | China | Am | C. M. S. S. Co |
| .. | 21 5.00 | Hongkong | Persia maru | Jap. | A. T. Co. |
| .. | 21 P.M. | Manila, Hongkong | Venezuela | Am. | P. M. S. S. Co. |

### FOR NORTHERN PORTS

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Oct | 18 A.M. | Tientsin direct | Hsinchang | Chi. | C.M.S.N. Co. |
| .. | 19 A.M. | Chefoo, Tientsin | Anping | Chi. | C.M.S.N. Co. |
| .. | 19 D.L. | Hankow, Yochow | Hanyang | Br. | B. & S. |
| .. | 19 D.L. | Tsingtao | Ono maru | Jap. | S. M. R. |
| .. | 20 D.L. | Tientsin, Tsingtao & Dalny | Keelung maru | Jap. | N.K.K. |
| .. | 20 6.00* | Tsingtao and Dalny | Kobe maru | Jap. | S. M. R. |
| .. | 20 3.00 | Vladivostock | Poltava | Rus. | R. V. F. |
| .. | 20 D.L. | Haichow, Eching | Ichang | Br. | B. & S. |
| .. | 21 10.00* | Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin | Tungchow | Br. | B. & S. |
| .. | 22 10.00* | Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin | Koonshing | Br. | J. M. & Co. |
| .. | 22 D.L. | Newchwang | Chinkiang | Br. | B. & S. |
| .. | 25 P.M. | Vladivostock | Glenogle | Br. | Glen Line |

### FOR RIVER PORTS

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Oct | 18 M.N. | Hankow etc. | Ngankin | Br. | B. & S. |
| .. | 18 M.N. | do | Kiangtoo | Chi. | C.M.S.N. Co |
| .. | 18 M.N. | do | Ningshao | Chi. | N. S. Co. |
| .. | 19 M.N. | do | Yohyang maru | Jap. | N.K.K. |
| .. | 19 M.N. | do | Luenho | Br. | J. M. & Co. |
| .. | 19 M.N. | do | Kianghsin | Chi. | C.M.S.N. Co. |
| .. | 20 M.N. | do | Suiwo | Br. | J.M. & Co. |
| .. | 20 M.N. | do | Tachang maru | Jap. | N.K.K. |
| .. | 20 M.N. | do | Wuchang | Br. | B. & S. |
| .. | 21 M.N. | do | Shansi | Br. | B. & S. |
| .. | 21 M.N. | do | Siangyang maru | Jap. | N.K.K. |
| .. | 22 M.N. | do | Kiangyung | Chi. | C.M.S.N.Co. |
| .. | 23 M.N. | do | Kiangyu | Chi. | C.M.S.N.Co. |
| .. | 23 M.N. | do | Kutwo | Br. | J. M. & Co. |
| .. | 23 M.M. | do | Tafoo maru | Jap. | N.K.K. |

*A.M. M.N.—Midnight. D.L.—Daylight.

## Arrivals

| Date | From | Ship's Name | Tons | Flag | Agents | Berth |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Oct 17 | Ningpo | Anping | 1159 | Chi. | C.M.S.N. Co. | KLYW |
| Oct 17 | Chinwangtao | V lund | 1178 | Nor. | K.M.A. | |
| Oct 17 | Chinwangtao | Sagittarius | 1546 | Br. | K. M. A. | |
| Oct 17 | Wenchow | Kwangchi | 1205 | Chi. | C.M.S.N Co. | KLYW |
| Oct 17 | Hankow | Kianghsin | 1210 | Chi. | C.M.S.N. Co. | KLYW |
| Oct 17 | Hankow | Yohyang maru | 1917 | Jap. | N.K.K. | NYKW |
| Oct 17 | Japan | Yodo maru | 1350 | Jap. | Furikawa | |
| Oct 17 | Chinwangtao | Ono maru | 1034 | Jap. | S. M. R. | |

## Departures

| Date | For | Ship's Name | Tons | Flag | Agents |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Oct 17 | Hankow etc. | Kiangwah | 1282 | Chi. | C.M.S.N. Co. |
| .. 17 | Chefoo, Newchwang | Kungping | 1742 | Chi. | C.M.S.N. Co. |
| .. 17 | Hongkong, Canton | Chenan | 2200 | Br. | B. & S. |
| .. 17 | Tientsin | Chekiang | 313 | Br. | B. & S. |
| .. 17 | Chinwangtao | Proteus | 1025 | Nor. | K. M. A. |
| .. 17 | Tientsin | Pleiades | 3086 | Am. | R. Dollar Co |
| .. 17 | Cruise | Store Nordiske | 596 | Dan. | G.-N. T. Co. |
| .. 17 | Seattle | Henrik Ibsen | 2990 | Nor. | Forbes Co. |
| .. 17 | Japan | Omi maru | 2092 | Jap. | N. Y. K. |
| .. 17 | Swatow, Hongkong, Canton | Wingsang | 2354 | Br. | J. M. & Co. |
| .. 17 | Hongkong | Ajax | 4478 | Br. | B. & S. |
| .. 17 | Japan | Fujisan maru | 1276 | Jap. | M. B. Co. |
| .. 17 | Newchwang | Hangchow | 999 | Br. | B. & S. |
| .. 17 | Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin | Shuntien | 1082 | Br. | B. & S. |
| .. 17 | Ningpo | Kiangteen | 2012 | Chi. | C.M.S.N. Co |

## Men-of-War In Port

| Section | Date | From | Name | Flag and Rating | Tons | Guns | Men | Commander |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| O W S B | Oct. 13 | Cruise | Ajax | Am Aux. | | | | Powers |
| B H | April 8 | Cruise | Brooklyn** | Am cru. | 9215 | 30 | 562 | Day |
| P & O B I | Oct. 16 | Cruise | Galveston | Am cru. | | | | Kellogg |

**Flagship, U.S. Asiatic Fleet.

Admiral A. G. Winterhalter, Commander-in-Chief.

The French gunboats D. de Lagree and Decides, the Japanese gunboats Fushimi, Sumida and Toba, and the British gunboat Woodlark are not included in this list, being dismantled.

## Vessels Loading

### For River Ports

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Str. Klangfoo Capt. A. S. Malcolm, will leave on Wednesday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. Yohyang Maru, Captain A. E. Inwood, will be despatched from the Pootung N.K.K. Wharf on Thursday, the 19th instant at about 12 o'clock midnight. This steamer has extra spacious Staterooms (electric fans fitted). European food of the best cuisines is provided. The last steam launch will leave Canton Road jetty at 11 p.m. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nisshin Kisen-Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. Tachang Maru, Captain H. Yamashita, will be despatched from the Pootung N.K.K. Wharf on Friday, the 20th instant at about 12 o'clock midnight. This steamer has extra spacious Staterooms (electric fass fitted). European food of the best cuisine is provided. The last steam launch will leave Canton Road jetty at 11 p.m. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

### For Southern Ports

WENCHOW via NINGPO.—The Str. Kwangchi, Capt. J. Smith, will leave on Wednesday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

HONGKONG.—The s.s. Persia M. will leave on Tuesday, November 21. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m. For passage apply to The American Trading Company.

### For Northern Ports

TIENTSIN DIRECT.—The Str. Hsin chang, Capt. Wm. Memro, will leave on Wednesday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

CHEFOO & TIENTSIN The Str. Anping, Capt. W. R. Wallace, will leave Thursday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

### For Japan

NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.—The s.s. Shinyo Maru, Capt. S. Togo, will leave on Saturday, November 4. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at noon. For freight or passage apply to The American Trading Company.

### *Shipping Items*

The I.-C. s.s. Luenho left Hankow for Shanghai on Sunday.

The C.N. s.s. Anhui left Hongkong for Shanghai on Sunday.

The C.N. s.s. Tungchow left Tientsin for Shanghai via Weihaiwei and Chefoo on Sunday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Tachang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Monday.

The I.-C. s.s. Suiwo left Hankow for Shanghai on Monday.

The C.N. s.s. Shansi left Hankow for Shanghai on Monday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyung left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Tatung left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Luchow left Hongkong for Shanghai yesterday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Siangyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Fengtien left Tientsin for Chefoo, Weihaiwei and Shanghai yesterday.

The N.K.K. Tafoo Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The I.-C. s.s. Kutwo will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyu will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The M.M. s.s. Cordillere from Kobe, may be expected to arrive at Woosung today.

The C.M. s.s. Kwanglee left Hongkong for Shanghai on Saturday.

The I.-C. s.s. Tuckwo will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. Luenyi will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The Canadian Pacific Ocean Services' s.s. Empress of Japan from Shanghai at 7.30 p.m. on Sunday, September 24, arrived at Vancouver at 9 a.m. on Sunday, the 14th inst.

The Canadian Pacific Ocean Services' s.s. Empress of Russia arrived at Yokohama at 10 a.m. os Monday, the 16th instant, sailed for Kobe at 5 p.m., and was due to arrive at the latter port at 1 p.m. yesterday.

The C.M. s.s. Taishun left Foochow for Shanghai on Monday.

The C.M. s.s. Hsinming left Chefoo for Tientsin on Monday.

The C.M. s.s. Hsinchi left Chefoo for Shanghai on Monday.

The C.M. s.s. Chiyuen left Swatow for Hongkong on Monday.

The I.-C. s.s. Kwongsang left Hongkong for Shanghai via Foochow on Sunday morning.

The N.Y.K. Yokohama-Shanghai line s.s. Yamashiro Maru, with mails left Nagasaki for Shanghai on Monday, and may be expected to arrive at the N.Y.K. Wharf today about 9 a.m. This steamer will be despatched for Japan ports on Saturday, October 20.

### *Passengers Arrived*

Per C.M. s.s. Kianghsin from Hankow:—Mrs. Malcolm and two children, Mrs. Gutschke and child, Mrs. Boyle, and Miss Hennings.

### *Passengers Departed*

Per K.M.A. s.s. Proteus for Chinwangtao:—Mr. and Mrs. Wattson and 2 daughters.

Per C.M. s.s. Kungping for Newchwang:—Commander S. B. Char.

Per I.-C. s.s. Loongwo for Hankow:—Mrs. L. B. Anderson, Miss B. Brook, Mrs. McDermott, Miss E. C. Fullerton, Mr. W. J. Paul, Mr. G. B. George, Mr. M. W. Pett, Mr. R. K. MacTaggart, Sergt. Taylor, U. S. N., and Mr. H. G. Robinson.

Per I.-C. s.s. Kingsing for Tientsin:—Capt. Burrows.

Per C.N. s.s. Chenan for Hongkong, Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Elson, Mrs. L. Diss and 2 children and Mr. T. F. Earte.

## Vessels In Harbor And At Woosung

| Arrived | From | Ship's Name | Tons | Flag | Agents | Berth |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Nov 14 | Hankow | Albenga | 2769 | Ger. | Carlowitz | YWGW |
| Aug 4 | Hongkong | Bohemia | 4282 | Aus. | Aus. Lloyd | B VII |
| Aug 5 | Hongkong | China | 8868 | Aus. | Aus. Lloyd | B XIII |
| Oct 6 | New York | City of Manila | 4838 | Br. | M. B. K. | SOCW |
| Aug 8 | Hongkong | D. Rickmers | 2651 | Ger. | H. D. & Co | USA |
| Oct 14 | Tsingtao | Esang | 827 | Br. | J. M. & Co. | SHW |
| Dec 27 | Nanking | Fortuna | 182 | Ger. | H. D. & Co | 10 p |
| Oct 5 | Hankow | Fengyang maru | 2308 | Jap. | N.K.K. | YPDW |
| Oct 7 | Nagasaki | Genzan maru | 1140 | Jap | M. B. K. | 9 p |
| Oct 13 | Hankow | Hanping | 981 | Chi. | H.Y.P.I. & Co. | HYPW |
| Oct 16 | Tientsin | Hsinchang | 258 | Chi. | C.M.S.N.Co. | YKDW |
| May 23 | Hankow | Kinling | 2511 | Br. | B. & S. | CNWP |
| Oct 10 | Japan | Katsuura maru | 1023 | Jap. | M. B. Co. | HYPW |
| Oct 14 | Hankow | Kian | 729 | Br. | B. & S. | |
| Oct 15 | Chefoo | Kinsing | 983 | Br. | J. M. & Co. | SHW |
| Oct 16 | Japan | Karonga | 2933 | Br | S. Tomes | B III |
| Oct 16 | Japan | Kasuga maru | 2387 | Jap. | N. Y. K. | WSW |
| Oct 16 | Hankow | Kiangfoo | 1468 | Chi. | C.M.S.N. Co. | KLYW |
| Oct 15 | Hankow | Loongwo | 2386 | Br. | J. M. & Co. | HW |
| July 16 | Hankow | Meidah | 1682 | Ger. | Melchers | NGLB 1 |
| July 30 | Hankow | Meilee | 1683 | Ger. | Melchers | NGLB 1 |
| Oct 16 | Hankow | Meifoo | 406 | Am. | S. Oil Co | SOCW |
| Oct 16 | Japan | Machaon | 3927 | Br. | B. & S. | BV |
| Oct 16 | Hankow | Ningshao | 1920 | Br. | Geddes & Co. | NSCW |
| Oct 16 | Hankow | Ngankin | 1719 | Br. | B. & S. | CNW |
| Oct 16 | Hongkong | Nore | 4251 | Br. | P. & O. | PWE |
| Sept 27 | Cruise | Pacific | 727 | Dan. | G. N. T. Co | 8 p |
| Oct 14 | Hongkong | Pyrrhus | 4819 | Br. | B. & S. | |
| July 30 | Tsingtao | Sikiang | 1840 | Ger. | H. A. L. | 9 p |
| July 30 | Hongkong | Silesia | 5446 | Aus. | Aus. Lloyd | B VIII |
| Oct 16 | Dalny | Sakaki maru | 346 | Jap. | S. M. R. | WW |
| Oct 16 | Hongkong | Sinkiang | 616 | Br. | B. & S. | WTW |
| Oct 14 | Hankow | Tsesangtah | 475 | Br. | C. I. & E. L. Co. | |
| Oct 15 | Hankow | Tungting | 1264 | Br. | B. & S. | CNCW |
| Oct 16 | Java | Tjitaroem | 3667 | Dut. | H-C T Co. | KMAW |
| Oct 9 | Hongkong | Utrecht | 1084 | Dut. | A. P. Co. | APCLW |
| Oct 14 | Hongkong | Unda | 879 | Br. | A. P. Co. | |


**Swedish East Asiatic Co., Ltd.**

Regular Steamship service between Sweden and China.

*Shanghai Agents:*

**The Ekman Foreign Agencies, Limited.**


### *Launch Services*

**TODAY**

The tender Alexandra conveying departing passengers and mails to the P.M. s.s. Ecuador will leave the Customs jetty at 8.30 a.m.

**TOMORROW**

The launch conveying departing departing passengers to the N.K.K. s.s. Yohyang Maru will leave the Canton Road jetty at 11 o'clock p.m.

The tender conveying departing passengers and mails to the N.K.K. s.s. Keelung Maru will leave the jetty in front of 5, the Bund at 9 p.m.

The tender conveying departing passengers and mails to the N.K.K. s.s. Kohoku Maru will leave the jetty in front of 5, the Bund at 9 p.m.

The tender conveying departing passengers and mails to the S.M.R. s.s. Kobe Maru will leave the Customs petty at 9 p.m.

The tender Whangpoo conveying departing passengers and mails to the M.M. s.s. Cordillere will leave the Co.'s jetty at 6 and 10 p.m. punctually.

### Siccawei Weather Report

16.—The anticyclone persists in China. The northern depression grows very deep, while crossing Hokkaido. Normal monsoon along our coasts. Fair weather.

17.—Weather perfectly fine at Shanghai. Light mist before sunrise; calm atmosphere.

### Meteorological Readings

Tuesday, October 17, 1916.

| WEATHER. | 4 a.m. | 9 a.m. |
|---|---|---|
| Bar. at Centg., mm | 765.63 | 766.25 |
| " " inches | 30.14 | 30.17 |
| Variation mm. for 24 h | +2.9 | +0.93 |
| Variation mm. for 12 h | +0.87 | +0.44 |
| Wind { Direction | N | N |
| Wind { Kilom per hour | 8 | 4 |
| Wind { Miles | 5.0 | 2.5 |
| Temperature { Cen | 14°0 | 19°4 |
| Temperature { Fahr | 57.2 | 67.0 |
| Humidity: co | 100 | 90 |
| Nebulosity: 5-10 | 0 | 6 |
| Rainfall mm | — | — |
| Rainfall inches | — | — |


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TRANS PACIFIC LINES

**QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC**

To Canada, United States and Europe via Vancouver

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Shanghai to Vancouver 14 days — Shanghai to Montreal 19 days

Shanghai to Chicago 18 days — Shanghai to New York 19½ days

**EMPRESS OF RUSSIA AND EMPRESS OF ASIA**

16,850 tons gross register, quadruple screws, speed 21 knots.

Largest and most luxurious ships on the Pacific.

SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI (subject to change) SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

EMPRESS OF RUSSIA.. 4 Nov. — EMPRESS OF RUSSIA ..30 Dec.

MONTEAGLE..... ....11 Nov. — 1917

EMPRESS OF JAPAN..18 Nov. — EMPRESS OF JAPAN....13 Jan.

EMPRESS OF ASIA.... 2 Dec. — MONTEAGLE ..... 7 Feb.

EMPRESS OF ASIA ....17 „

Calling at Nagasaki, Kobe (Inland Sea) and Yokohama.

Monteagle calls Moji instead Nagasaki

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J. R. SHAW, General Agent, Passenger Dept. — L. E. N. RYAN, Agent.

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**TOYO KISEN KAISHA.**

*Imperial Japanese and U.S. Mail Line.*

*To San Francisco from Shanghai by Semi-Tropical Route, via Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu*

PROPOSED SAILINGS FOR SAN FRANCISCO

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| S.S. "SHINYO MARU" | 22,000 tons | Nov. | 4 |
| „ "KOREA MARU" | 18,000 tons | Dec. | 2 |
| „ "SIBERIA MARU" | 18,000 tons | Dec. | 16 |
| „ "TENYO MARU" | 22,000 tons | Dec. | 22 |

*From Nagasaki to San Francisco*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| S.S. "NIPPON MARU" | 11,000 tons | Oct. | 24 |
| „ "PERSIA MARU" | 9,000 tons | Nov. | 20 |

*From Nagasaki to Manila*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| S.S. "SIBERIA MARU" | 18,000 tons | Nov. | 26 |
| „ "TENYO MARU" | 22,000 tons | Dec. | 3 |

All the steamers of this Company are equipped with wireless, electric fans in all staterooms, electric light in all berths, swimming tanks and all conveniences.

THROUGH TICKETS and BILLS OF LADING issued to San Francisco to the principal cities of the United States and Canada by the Overland Railways, to Mexico, Central and South American ports, and through tickets to Europe by connecting New York and St. Lawrence lines. Particulars of the various routes to be had on application. All passage money payable in local currency at rate of exchange on day of purchase.

SPECIAL REDUCED RATES by the s.s. "Nippon Maru," and s.s. "Persia Maru" affording superior accommodation at reduced rates.

Round-trip tickets at reduced rates. Lay-over privileges allowed at all ports of call. Through rates include rail transportation between Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama, if desired.

For further information, rates of passage money and freight apply to

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VIA KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU.

THE SUNSHINE BELT

The most comfortable route to America and Europe

| Sailing to Manila and Hongkong. | To San Francisco |
|---|---|
| S.S. "Ecuador" ..... — | ..... Oct. 18 |
| S.S. "Venezuela" ... Nov. 21 | ..... Dec. 7 |
| S.S. "Colombia" ..... — | ..... — |

These steamers have the most modern equipment, including overhead fans in all staterooms, which contain **no upper berths.** One and two-berth staterooms only.

The Safety and Comfort of Passengers our first consideration.

Tickets interchangeable with the Toyo Kisen Kaisha and the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd.

For further information re freight and passage, apply to the Agents:

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**SAN FRANCISCO**

VIA KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU

NOV. 18. JAN. 30

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH-CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE AT INTERMEDIATE RATE

REDUCED RATES TO MISSIONARIES

FOR HONGKONG

NOV. 3. JAN. 12

G. J. PETROCELLI, FRT. AND PASS. AGENT

NO. 6 KIUKIANG ROAD.

'PHONE 4773. — 4TH FLOOR

# NEW U.S. MEN-O'-WAR WILL LEAD THE WORLD

## Battle-Cruisers to Be Largest And Fastest, Specifications Show

## DISPLACE 35,000 TONS

## Speed of 32 To 35 Knots Will Excel All Warships Afloat

New York, October 7.—The four new battle-cruisers which will be built for the United States in accordance with the bill for a large navy passed by the last Congress, will be largest and fastest fighting ships in the world, according to the specifications just announced. Bids on the construction of the new ships were called for yesterday and are to be opened December 6.

Each of the battle-cruisers will have a displacement of 35,000 tons, a speed of from 32 to 35 knots an hour, a length of 850 feet, and 8-inch armor belt and will carry 14-inch guns, at least ten to each cruiser.

Bids have also been called for the building of four new battleships. Each of these is to have a displacement of 32,000 tons, to be 642 feet long and to carry 16-inch guns. These bids must be in by October 25. —*Asahi.*

No warship now afloat can compare with the new battle-cruisers the United States proposes to build, although by the time they are finished other navies may have vessels of as great size and speed. The Tiger, the largest and newest battle-cruiser in the British navy according to the latest lists, is of 30,000 tons displacement. Has a speed of 30 knots and carries eight 13.5-inch guns. The Lutzow and Derfflinger, the best of the Kaiser's fleet before the Jutland Battle, had a displacement of 28,000 tons, a speed of about 30 knots and carried eight 12-inch guns. The battle-cruisers of the Kongo type, the biggest and fatest of the Japanese navy, are of 27,500 tons displacement, can steam 27 knots and carry eight 14 inch guns.

The new battleships proposed for the United States Navy are also larger, faster and better armed than any battleships now in service. The Fuso, of the Japanese navy, with 30,000 tons; the Ersatz Kaiser, of Germany, with 28,000 tons, and the Queen Elizabeth and Warspite class of the British navy, 27,500 tons, are the largest battleships of the present day.

## AUSTRALIA RECRUITING

**(Reuter's Agency War Service)**

Melbourne, October 16.—139,000 men, of whom 60,000 have been passed for service, have registered in the Commonwealth in ten days. Up to the present, half the claims for exemption have been allowed. All copper and lead miners have been exempted from enlistment for three months.

## Obituary

**Mr. H. E. Colbran**

Word was received here yesterday by the U.S. Consulate of the death of Henry E. Colbran, secretary and treasurer of the Seoul Mining Co. and the managing director of the largest foreign mining syndicate and concessioners in Korea. Mr. Colbran died of heart disease on October 8 in London where he had gone from his home in the States to confer with English shareholders.

Mr. Colbran, it will be remembered by residents of China and Korea, was the senior member of the American firm of Colbran and Bostick which secured valuable mining concessions from the Korean government just before the Japanese occupation of Korea. His attempts to hold his patents of the properties and the subsequent diplomatic tangles between Japan, the United States and Great Britain have become history in the East.

How he forced his fellow shareholders to hold on despite the efforts of Japanese engineers, aided by the Japanese government, to force his company out gained for him a name as a fighter and a stayer among foreign interests fighting to retain possession of their going properties in Korea after its occupation by the Japanese. The firm of Colbran and Bostick at one time owned the telephone and water franchises in Seoul.

Mr. Colbran's home was in Denver, Colorado. That he finally won in his fight to hold his mining properties was again evidenced within the last two weeks when notice was received from him in the States that the Seoul Mining Company would pay a dividend of 25 per cent on November 11.

**Mr. J. Cameron**

Hongkong, October 11.—Mr. John Cameron, chief engineer of the ill-fated motorship Glenartney, died in the General Hospital at Singapore last week following an operation. He was a native of Glasgow, was 44 years of age, and leaves a widow to mourn his loss.

## *Little Enthusiasm For Oct. 10 At Weihsien*

*Special Correspondence of The China Press*

Weihsien, Shantung, October 14.—The National Holiday was very quietly celebrated in the city this year, little being done except by the official class. A commemoration arch was erected on the sandy space between the city and the East Suburb, and short exercises were held at noon. Theaters have been opened and are to run for three days, but aside from this official recognition of the day, no particular enthusiasm on the part of the common people was noticed.

The reason is undoubtedly to be found in the fact that, even now, the city and East Suburb are suffering from the presence of large bodies of troops which, in spite of the fact that an amicable arrangement was concluded between the Central Government and the authorities of the "People's Army," are still quartered here.

As a result, the local business houses have not made any attempt to open up their shops, and many of them are starting in at Fangtse, fifteen miles to the south-east, where the Germans had extensive coal mines and where the Japanese, both civil and military, are to be found in great numbers. One estimate is that over $10,000 worth of business is now being done daily on a street that previously swung only a few hundreds of dollars of trade.

Speaking of Fangtse and the trade conditions there, it is interesting to note the thriving business that the British-American Tobacco Company are doing in that center. Last spring they distributed large quantities of American tobacco seed among the farmers in that locality and now they are buying back the crop. The shortage of rain has not affected that crop to any serious degree and the natives are, in a number of cases, depending upon their tobacco crop to tide them over the hard times that will certainly prevail in this section on account of the failure of the cereal crops.

## 'THE LAND OF PROMISE'

"The Land of Promise" is a Canadian tale written by Somerset Maugham. It deals with life on the prairie; with its silence and its fascination. It tells too of the mating of a strong, masterful man and a determined woman. The struggle for supremacy between them was sharp and bitter. In the end the result was quits —— and love.

Acts I and II only lead up to the big developments of the piece. They dragged and it needed the wonderfully fine and sincere acting of both Miss Gertrude Godart and Mr. Charles Howitt to suddenly grip the audience early in Act III and then carry it along spell-bound till the happy ending in the last act.

Some beautiful lines are to be found in the last acts. Charles Howitt in that quiet and forcible manner of his delivered them well and thoroughly convinced the audience.

Miss Godart had a difficult part to play with all sorts of shades. She was excellent. Her emotional scenes were especially good. The two principals were well supported by the whole cast.

Tonight: 'Quinney's.'

## SEIZE NEUTRAL MAILS

**(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)**

Berlin, October 12.—It is reported from Amsterdam that the British confiscated the whole mail of the steamer Niewa for Amsterdam and Sternweand for Rotterdam. It is reported from Rotterdam that the Danish Postmaster General states that the steamers Island and Botte, plying between Iceland and Denmark, have been forced to abandon their mails in England.

## GERMAN WAR LOAN

**(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)**

Berlin, October 12.—Out of the subscriptions to the fifth war loan, which total 10.5 billion, the subscriptions of the savings banks amount to 2,567,000,000 Marks.

## FILIPESCU IS DEAD

**Allies Lose Strong Supporter In Rumanian Ministry**

**(Reuter's Agency War Service)**

Bukharest, October 16.—The death is announced of the well-known statesman, M. Filipescu, a strong supporter of the Allies.

## *News Brevities*

Mr. M. W. Pett, chief officer of the Shanghai Fire Brigade, left last night for a three weeks' trip up the Yangtsze and the country to the North. Mr. Fenton, senior foreman, will be in charge of the Brigade during his absence.

* * *

The attention of members of the Masonic Club is invited to the fact that an extraordinary meeting of the members of the club will be held in the club premises at 6 p.m. today for the purpose of discussing the business which has been notified to them by circular.

* * *

The Apollo Theater has secured a great attraction in the form of the "What Nots" variety and comedy company, who have just made a most successful tour through India and other parts of the East. The "What Nots" are now concluding an engagement at Hongkong, and will open at the Apollo Theater on Monday next.

## *Shipping Transfers*

Mr. J. Johnston, chief engineer on the Chekiang is on short leave.

Mr. W. Macfarlane, from reserve has gone act. chief engineer on the Chekiang.

Mr. C. D. Forrester, from sick leave has been appointed chief engineer on the Kutwo.

Mr. G. T. Christie, chief engineer on the Kutwo is on sick leave.

Captain J. Oudney, from the Tamsui has gone on the Ningpo.

Mr. D. H. Martin, chief officer on the Yingchow has gone act. Master on the Tamsui.

Mr. D. T. James, chief officer on the Linan has gone same rank on the Yingchow.

Mr. D. T. Lewis, 2nd officer on the Linan has gone act. chief officer on the same ship.

## *Provision Prices in Local Markets*

**Prices quoted are in Mexican dollars cents at Hongkew market, as compiled on October 17, 1916.**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Butcher's Meat** | | |
| Beef | per lb. | 14-20 |
| Mutton | „ | 16-20 |
| Pork | „ | 25-30 |
| Veal | „ | 25-30 |
| **Fish** | | |
| Bream | per lb. | 16-20 |
| Cod | „ | 16-20 |
| Mandarin | „ | 20-40 |
| Mackerel | „ | 20-25 |
| Pomfret | „ | 20-25 |
| Salmon | „ | 16-20 |
| Samli | „ | none |
| Soles | „ | 16-20 |
| Whitebait | „ | none |
| **Game, Poultry and Eggs** | | |
| Deer | each | 2.50-3.00 |
| Duck | „ | 40-60 |
| Eggs | per doz. | 15-18 |
| Fowl | per lb. | 18-20 |
| Geese | each | 70-90 |
| Hare | „ | 30-35 |
| Partridge | „ | none |
| Pheasant | „ | 50-55 |
| Pigeons | „ | 18-20 |
| Plover | „ | none |
| Quail | „ | 16-18 |
| Snipe | „ | 14-16 |
| Turkey | „ | per lb. 45-50 |
| Teal | each | 14-16 |
| Wild Duck | „ | 30-35 |
| Wild Geese | „ | 40-50 |
| Woodcock | „ | 50-60 |
| Wild Pigeon | „ | 10-12 |
| **Fruit** | | |
| Apples | per lb. | 15-20 |
| Apricots | „ | none |
| Bananas | „ | 5-6 |
| Cherries | „ | none |
| Cocoanuts | each | 15-20 |
| Chestnuts | per lb. | 10-12 |
| Figs | per doz. | 3-5 |
| Grapes | per lb. | 12-16 |
| Lemons | each | 6-7 |
| Lichees | per lb. | none |
| Mangoes | each | none |
| Mangosteens | per doz. | none |
| Melons | each | none |
| Oranges | per lb. | 5-6 |
| Peaches | „ | 15-20 |
| Persimmons | „ | 5-7 |
| Pineapples | each | none |
| Peeboes | per lb. | none |
| Plums | per lb. | none |
| Pumeloes | each | 10-15 |
| Pears | per lb. | 8-15 |
| Strawberries | „ | none |
| Walnuts | „ | 10-12 |
| **Vegetables** | | |
| Artichokes | each | 3-4 |
| Asparagus | per doz. | none |
| Bamboo Shoots | per lb. | none |
| Broad Beans | „ | 4-5 |
| Beetroot | per bunch | 1-2 |
| Cabbages | each | 3-5 |
| Celery | per bunch | 10-12 |
| Carrots | each | 2-3 |
| Cauliflower | each | 30-40 |
| Egg Plant | per lb. | 6-8 |
| French Beans | per lb. | 4-5 |
| Green Corn | each | 2-3 |
| Leeks | per bunch | 2-3 |
| Mushrooms | per lb. | none |
| Onions | per lb. | 2-3 |
| Peas | „ | 15-20 |
| Potatoes | per pic. | $1.60-1.80 |
| Parsnips | per lb. | 2-3 |
| Radishes | per bunch | 1-2 |
| Spinach | per lb. | 2-3 |
| Tomatoes | „ | 10-12 |
| Turnips | per bunch | 2-3 |
| **Grain and Flour** | | |
| Flour, American | per 50 lb. | $4.80 |
| Flour, Shanghai | per 50 lb. | $2.40 |
| Rice | per 200 lb. | $7.80 |
| **Milk** | | |
| Foreign dairies | per bottles | 20 |
| Chinese dairies | „ | 17 |
| **Fodder** | | |
| Barley | per 114 lbs. | $2.90 |
| Bran | „ | $2.15 |
| **Fuel** | | |
| House Coal | per ton | Tls. 9.50 |
| Stove Coal | „ | Tls. 16.00 |
| Firewood | per 60 bundles | $1.00 |

E. KILNER.


„KOFA"
DISINFECTING FLUID
4 times stronger than Carbolic Acid
½ gallon $ 1.00
1 gallon $ 1.80
Special price for wholesale orders. For Export in Iron drums, if required.
VOELKEL & SCHROEDER A.G.
MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS
SHANGHAI.



**Business and Official - - - Notices - - -**

OFFICES
TO LET
From 1st October, a flat of eight large rooms or part thereof, in Nanking Road, close to the Bund. Rent moderate. For further particulars apply to Box No. 370, care of office of this paper.

**Sam Joe & Co.**
General Storekeepers, Grocers, Wine and Spirit Merchants.
Our goods are always absolutely fresh, being imported weekly from well-known manufacturers.
"American" fresh fruit always in stock
Prices very moderate
Prompt attention given to all orders
Orders from outports and the interior are carefully packed, and all breakages will be promptly made good.
All kinds of Chinese and Japanese coal sold by us also.
A1114 Broadway
Telephone No. 1095.
SHANGHAI

**M. CHING CHONG**
Proprietor, Yeh Mei-Ching
Hardware and Metal Merchants
Government Contractors
Materials of every description for Engineering
Naval and Marine Stores always in stock
Our entire stock is from well-known manufacturers, and our prices are moderate
Sole Agent for
The Chee Hsin Cement Co., Ltd.
For further information, please apply to—
66-69 North Soochow Road, Shanghai.
Tel. Gen. office No. 2971
Tel. Pri. office No. 4885

THE BUSINESS OF
**N. Lazarus & Co.**
Opticians
566 NANKING ROAD
Is now under the management of
**Mr. H. TOBIAS**
F. S. M. C. (Eng.) who holds the Diploma for optics of the Worshipful Co. of Spectacle Makers, London, the Late Professor Sylvanus Thompson being the chief examiner for the above Diploma.


## CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS
## TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE
## TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)

0⁰⁰ — Midnight, 13³⁰ — 1³⁰ p.m.

September 1st, 1916, and until further notice

| Mail 101 B. s. | Mail 3. B. s. | Luxe 1. B. S. | Miles | Peking-Mukden Line | Luxe 2. B. S. | Mail 4. B. | Mail 102. B. s. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2035 | 838 | 300 | 0 | dep. Peking arr. | 2230 | 1900 | 1020 |
| 2345 | 1118 | 628 | . . | arr. Tientsin-Central dep. | 1956 | 1700 | 720 |
| 2330 | 1117 | 640 | 84 | dep. Tientsin-Central arr. | 1930 | 1658 | 710 |
| 000 | 1135 | 658 | . . | arr. Tientsin-East dep. | 1920 | 1645 | 700 |
| 1910 | 520 | 2310 | 524 | arr. Mukden dep. | 200 | . . | 1040 |

| Local 5. | Mail 3. B. s. | | | Tientsin-Pukow Line | | Mail 4. B. s. | Local 6. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 715 | 1130 | — | 0 | dep. Tientsin-East arr. | — | 1705 | 1950 |
| 725 | 1140 | — | 2.71 | arr. Tientsin Central dep. | — | 1645 | 1941 |
| 745 | 1200 | — | | dep. Tientsin-Central arr. | — | 1631 | 1911 |
| 1133 | 1500 | — | 78 | dep. Tsangchow dep. | — | 1332 | 1508 |
| 1457 | 1746 | — | 148 | dep. Techow dep. | — | 1048 | 1158 |
| 1801 | 2021 | — | — | arr. Tsinanfu dep. | — | 806 | 845 |
| 7. | : | — | 220 | : | — | : | 8. |
| 800 | 2031 | — | — | dep. Tsinanfu arr. | — | 756 | 1812 |
| 1089 | 2231 | — | 266 | dep. Taianfu dep. | — | 601 | 1542 |
| 1300 | 038 | — | 318 | arr. Yanchowfu dep. | — | 349 | 1311 |
| 1315 | 018 | — | 377 | dep. Yanchowfu arr. | — | 339 | 1256 |
| 1556 | 316 | — | | dep. Lincheng dep. | — | 120 | 1032 |
| 1814 | 450 | — | — | arr. Hsuchowfu dep. | — | 2338 | 810 |
| 9. | : | — | 420 | : | — | : | 0. |
| 630 | 457 | — | — | dep. Hsuchowfu arr. | — | 2329 | 2007 |
| 1156 | 833 | — | 523 | arr. Pengpu dep. | — | 1953 | 1442 |
| 1206 | 810 | — | | dep. Pengpu arr. | — | 1946 | 1427 |
| 1657 | 1152 | — | 600 | dep. Chuchow dep. | — | 1648 | 928 |
| 1848 | 1300 | — | 631 | arr. Pukow dep. | — | 1530 | 728 |

| Express 16 B. S. | Express 10. B. | | | Shanghai-Nanking Line | | Express 1. B. | Express 5. B. S. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| . . | 1420 | . . | 0 | dep. Nanking-Ferry arr. | . . | 1410 | . . |
| 2300 | 1430 | . . | . . | dep. Nanking arr. | . . | 1415 | 650 |
| 700 | 2130 | . . | 193 | arr. Shanghai-North dep. | . . | 755 | 2300 |

| Yenchowfu-Tsiningchow Branch Line | | | | | Lincheng-Tsochuang Branch Line | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 930 | 1330 | 2130 | d. Yenchowfu a. | 630 | 1230 | 2000 | 530 | 1110 | 1800 | d. Lincheng a. | 810 | 1410 | 2100 |
| 1032 | 1435 | 2232 | a. Tsiningchow d. | 528 | 1128 | 1858 | 628 | 1219 | 1908 | a. Tsochuang d. | 708 | 1308 | 1958 |

The station for the foreign concessions in Tientsin is "TIENTSIN-EAST"

**Conventional Signs.**

300 — train runs on Thursday only. 230 — train runs on Fridays only.

| 300 — on trains marked thus passengers must hold additional place tickets.

B — train has buffet car with regular meal service

S — train has sleep. accomm. 1st & 2nd class. s — train has only 1st class sleep. accomm.

Application for sleeping accommodation at $5.00 per berth should, at the earliest possible moment, be made to the Traffic Manager at Tientsin, or to the Traffic-Inspectors at Tientsin, Tsinanfu, Hsuchowfu or Pukow.

By Order.
THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.

Tientsin, September, 1916.

## SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY

**ABRIDGED TIME TABLE IN FORCE FROM THE 1st NOVEMBER, 1915.**

## MAIN LINE.

**SHANGHAI TO ZAH KOU. "DOWN"**

| STATIONS | 2 Local Mixed a.m. | 4 Fast a.m. | 6 Slow a.m. | 8 Coolie Goods a.m. | 10 Ex-Press p.m. | 12 Local Mixed p.m. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Shanghai South ..... dep. | | 8.00 | 8.55 | 10.15 | 3.30 | 4.20 |
| Sung Kiang ..... arr. | | 8.52 | 10.01 | 11.24 | 4.13 | 5.46 |
| Sung Kiang ..... dep. | | 8.55 | 10.06 | 11.40 | 4.15 | 5.50 |
| Ka Shai ..... | | 9.49 | 11.07 | 1.02 | 5.00 | 7.10 |
| Ka Shing ..... arr. | | 10.11 | 11.35 | 1.33 | 5.19 | 7.40 |
| Ka Shing ..... dep. | 7.30 | 10.19 | 11.45 | 1.46 | 5.29 | |
| Yeh Zah ..... arr. | 8.24 | 10.56 | 12.27 | 2.37 | 5.56 | |
| Yeh Zah ..... dep. | 8.40 | 10.58 | 12.31 | 2.52 | 5.58 | |
| Chang An ..... | 9.38 | 11.33 | 1.17 | 3.55 | 6.25 | |
| Hangchow ..... arr. | 11.18 | 12.28 | 2.30 | 5.32 | 7.09 | |
| Hangchow ..... dep. | 11.30 | 12.38 | 2.42 | 5.47 | 7.24 | |
| Zah Kou ..... arr. | 11.55 | 12.57 | 3.05 | 6.20 | 7.40 | |

**ZAH KOU TO SHANGHAI. "UP"**

| STATIONS | 1 Local Mixed a.m. | 3 Fast a.m. | 5 Slow a.m. | 7 Coolie Goods a.m. | 9 Ex-press p.m. | 11 Local Mixed p.m. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Zah Kou ..... dep. | | 7.20 | 8 20 | 9.25 | 2.20 | 3.50 |
| Hangchow ..... arr. | | 7.44 | 8.45 | 9.58 | 2.35 | 4.18 |
| Hangchow ..... dep. | | 7.55 | 8.55 | 10.13 | 2.50 | 4.25 |
| Chang An ..... | | 8.52 | 10.11 | 12.15 | 3.41 | 5.48 |
| Yeh Zah ..... arr. | | 9.25 | 10.54 | 1.15 | 4.06 | 6.37 |
| Yeh Zah ..... dep. | | 9.32 | 11.01 | 1.50 | 4.08 | 6.47 |
| Ka Shing ..... arr. | | 10 09 | 11.43 | 2.45 | 4.35 | 7.38 |
| Ka Shing ..... dep. | 7 40 | 10.12 | 11.55 | 3.01 | 4.41 | |
| Ka Shai ..... | 8.18 | 10.36 | 12.26 | 3.37 | 5.01 | |
| Sung Kiang ..... arr. | 9.33 | 11.29 | 1.26 | 4.48 | 5.44 | |
| Sung Kiang ..... dep. | 10.02 | 11.32 | 1.31 | 4.58 | 5.47 | |
| Shanghai South ... arr. | 11.22 | 12.25 | 2.38 | 6.07 | 6.30 | |

## KIANGSHOO BRANCH LINE

**KON ZEN CHIAO TO ZAH KOU**

| STATIONS | 14 a.m. | 16 a.m. | 18 a.m. | 20 p.m. | 22 p.m. | 24 p.m. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Kon Zen Chiao ... dep. | 7.40 | 10.10 | 11.50 | 1.50 | 3.15 | 6.35 |
| Kon Shang Hsu .. arr. | 7.53 | 10.23 | 12.03 | 2.03 | 3.28 | 6.48 |
| Kon Shang Hsu .. dep. | 8.04 | 10.30 | 12.05 | 2.05 | 3.30 | 6.50 |
| Hangchow ..... arr. | 8.13 | 10.40 | 12.15 | 2.15 | 3.40 | 7.00 |
| Hangchow ..... dep. | 8.21 | | | | 3.50 | |
| Zah Kou ..... arr. | 8.45 | | | | 4.15 | |

**ZAH KOU TO KON ZEN CHIAO**

| STATIONS | 13 a.m. | 15 a.m. | 17 p.m. | 19 p.m. | 21 p.m. | 23 p.m. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Zah Kou ..... dep. | 9.00 | | | | 5.10 | |
| Hangchow ..... arr. | 9.19 | | | | 5.33 | |
| Hangchow ..... dep. | 9.24 | 10.55 | 12.35 | 2.40 | 5.42 | 7.1 |
| Kon Shang Hsu .. arr. | 9.34 | 11.05 | 12.45 | 2.46 | 5.52 | 7.27 |
| Kon Shang Hsu .. dep. | 9 37 | 11.12 | 12.47 | 2.50 | 5.56 | 7.28 |
| Kon Zen Chiao ... arr. | 9.50 | 11.25 | 1.00 | 3.03 | 6.09 | 7.41 |

*Light Type A.M. Dark Type P.M.*

## SHANGHAI-NANKING RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE.

**Shanghai North To Nanking—Up (Main Line) Nanking To Shanghai North—Down**

| STATIONS. | 1 Express R | 3 Local | 5 Slow | 7 Coolie Goods | 9 Fast R | 11 Local | 13 N S G Local | 15 Night Express R.S. | 17 N S G Local |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| SHANGHAI NORTH ..dep. | 7.55 | | 8 20 | 9.00 | 12.50 | 15.20 | 3.40 | 23.00 | 17.15 |
| Nansiang.. .. .. | | | 8.48 | 9.42 | 13.21 | 15.55 | 3.15 | — | 17.50 |
| Kunshan .. .. | | | 9.56 | 11.04 | 14.07 | 16.51 | | — | |
| SOOCHOW arr. | 9.34 | | 10.52 | 12.03 | 14.50 | 17.53 | | 1.01 | |
| SOOCHOW dep. | 9.41 | | 11.02 | 12.13 | 14.57 | 18.13 | | 1.08 | |
| WUSIH .. arr. | 10.24 | | 12 11 | 12.33 | 15.45 | 19.33 | | 2.08 | |
| WUSIH .. dep. | 10.31 | | 12.21 | 13.43 | 15.52 | 19.41 | | 2.10 | |
| CHANGCHOW arr. | 11.13 | | 13.20 | 14.51 | 16.28 | 20.45 | | 3.00 | |
| CHANGCHOW dep. | 11.22 | 6.50 | 13.42 | 15.01 | 16.47 | | | 3.10 | |
| TANYANG .. arr. | 12.07 | 8.00 | 14.57 | 16.10 | 17.41 | | | — | |
| TANYANG .. dep. | 12.09 | 8.03 | 14.59 | 16.14 | 17.43 | | | — | |
| CHINKIANG arr. | 12.43 | 8.53 | 15.49 | 17.08 | 18.22 | | | 4.58 | |
| CHINKIANG dep. | 12.52 | 8.59 | 15.57 | 17.18 | 18.30 | | | 5.06 | |
| Nanking Ferry ..arr. | *14.10 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| NANKING .. .. | 14.15 | 10.55 | 17.50 | 19.25 | 20.05 | | | 6.50 | .. |

| STATIONS. | 2 Local | 4 Slow | 6 Coolie Goods | 8 Fast R | 10 Express R | 12 Local | 14 N S G Local | 16 Night Express R.S. | 18 N S G Local |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| NANKING .. ..dep. | | 7.00 | 7.30 | 11.15 | 14.20 | 15.55 | | 23.00 | |
| Nanking Ferry ..dep. | | — | — | — | *14.30 | — | | — | |
| CHINKIANG.. arr. | | 8.57 | 9.42 | 12.50 | 15.51 | 18.05 | | 0.46 | |
| CHINKIANG.. dep. | | 9.06 | 9.52 | 12.59 | 16.01 | 18.26 | | 1.00 | |
| TANYANG .. arr. | | 9.55 | 10.42 | 13.38 | 16.56 | 19.16 | | — | |
| TANYANG .. dep. | | 9.57 | 10.53 | 13.40 | 16.58 | 19.19 | | — | |
| CHANGCHOW arr. | | 11.04 | 12.11 | 14.42 | 17.36 | 20.20 | | 2.53 | |
| CHANGCHOW dep. | 6.20 | 11.14 | 12.23 | 14.52 | 17.46 | | | 3.06 | |
| WUSIH .. arr. | 7.24 | 12.14 | 12.36 | 15.43 | 18.24 | | | 4.01 | |
| WUSIH .. dep. | 7.31 | 12.32 | 13.44 | 15.53 | 18.31 | | | 4.11 | |
| SOOCHOW .. arr. | 8.49 | 13.35 | 14.55 | 16.47 | 19.31 | | | 5.04 | |
| SOOCHOW .. dep. | 8.56 | 13.50 | 15.08 | 16.55 | 19.39 | | | 5.12 | |
| Kunshan .. .. .. | 9.54 | 14.57 | 16.14 | 17.41 | — | | | — | |
| Nansiang.. .. .. | 10.38 | 15.57 | 17.19 | 18.26 | — | | 2.40 | 6.35 | 12.00 |
| SHANGHAI NORTH.. arr. | 11.35 | 16.50 | 17.55 | 18.55 | 21.30 | | 10.15 | 7.00 | 12.55 |

R. Restaurant Cars S. Sleeping Cars

*Connects at Tientsin with the Peking-Mukden and through Siberian Service.

**Woosung Forts to Shanghai North—Up (Branch Line) Shanghai North to Woosung Forts—Down**

| | 31 | 33 | 35 | 37 | 39 | 41 | 43 | 45 | 47 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| WOOSUNG FORTS .....dep. | 7.00 | 8.30 | 10.45 | 12.10 | 14.40 | 16.10 | 18.10 | 18.40 | 21.30 |
| KIANGWAN ..... | 7.27 | 8.47 | 11.12 | 13.27 | 15.07 | 16.37 | 18.27 | 20.07 | 21.57 |
| SHANGHAI NORTH ..... arr. | 7.35 | 8.55 | 11.20 | 13.45 | 15.14 | 16.45 | 18.45 | 20.15 | 22.05 |

| | 32 | 34 | 36 | 38 | 40 | 42 | 44 | 46 | 48 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| SHANGHAI NORTH ....dep. | 6.20 | 7.40 | 10.05 | 12.15 | 14.00 | 15.30 | 17.35 | 19.00 | 20.30 |
| KIANGWAN ..... | 6.31 | 7.51 | 10.16 | 12.26 | 14.11 | 15.41 | 17.36 | 19.11 | 20.41 |
| WOOSUNG FORTS .....arr. | 6.55 | 8.15 | 10.40 | 12.50 | 14.35 | 16.05 | 18.00 | 19.35 | 21.05 |

# Auctions

# Business and Official Notices

# Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must be Prepaid

Replies must be called for

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**An Opportunity for Householders. Auction of 1,000 Cases "Del Monte" Provisions and Groceries.**

## Noel, Murray & Co., Ltd.

Having been favoured with instructions from

THE CONCERNED

will sell at their SALESROOM No. 78 SZECHUEN ROAD,

on

**Friday, the 20th October,**

Commencing at 10 a.m.

**The Undermentioned Selected Stores,**

Comprising:—

**Creams, Fruits, Vegetables, Butter, Ham, Bacon, Asparagus, Soda Crackers, Corn, Peas, Beans, Baking Powder, Toilet And Washing Soaps, Flavouring Extracts, Lard, Sugar, Salt, Pepper, Mustard, Spices, Maple Syrup, etc.**

The whole will be put up in 4 and 6 Case Lots assorted.

On View on Thursday, the 19th inst., when descriptive Catalogues will be ready.

Shanghai, 17th Oct., 1916.

11370

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## R. W. HEIDORN & CO.

will sell within their salesrooms Nos. 7-8 French Bund, behind Messrs. Melchers & Co's., offices

on

**Friday, the 20th October,**

Commencing at 3 p.m.

**Superior and Useful Household Furniture, Requisites and Sundries.**

Comprising

Bedroom and bathroom sets, leather couch, chairs, tables, beds, dress-stand, desk, geyser, carpet, fans, lamp, fire-irons, screen, water-colors and engravings, electric fittings, carpet, curtains, vases,

also

Tennis bats, Croquet set, trunks, telephones,

and

a saloon rifle for ball cartridges

Now on view

R. W. HEIDORN & Co.

Telephone No. 4240.

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## THE NEW HOTEL

WEST LAKE, HANGCHOW

館旅新新湖西州杭

### NOTICE

The Proprietor of The New Hotel begs to inform the Public that his establishment at Hangchow is the best of its kind there. It is beautifully situated and fine views may be obtained from the windows. This is the best time of year in which to visit Hangchow; the weather is fine and there are no mosquitoes. The house is large, with bedrooms facing the south; the table and wines are first-rate. The kitchen is under the supervision of an excellent cook, with many years' experience in foreign hotels in Shanghai.

**PRICES VERY MODERATE**

Give us a trial and you will be convinced.

---

**New French War Loan**

THE

**BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE,**

receive subscriptions, at best rates of exchange obtainable, for the "New 5% French War Loan."

Details on application.

11314

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## BILL SMITH

*Bill Smith, when he learned that his canine had died.*

*Had a notice inserted which said: "Though my pride,*

*"In spite of his looks, yes, the pride of my eye,*

*"I'd rather lose him than my 'Upper Crust' Rye."*

MEN BECOME ATTACHED TO "UPPER CRUST" RYE; IT MAKES SPLENDID HIGHBALLS

**Ask Bill**

**Garner, Quelch & Co.**

Wine Merchants

---

**The Sungei Duri Rubber Estate, Ltd.**

NOTICE is hereby given that the Sixth Annual General Meeting will be held at the Offices of the General Managers & Secretaries, No. 4 Yuen Ming Yuen Road, Shanghai, on Tuesday, the 17th October, 1916, at 4.30 p.m. when the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1916, will be presented.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 9th October to 17th October, 1916, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

MEYER & MEASOR,

General Managers & Secretaries.

Shanghai, 26th September, 1916.

11128

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**Forged Certificates and Transfers**

**The Alma Estates, Limited.**
**The Cheng Rubber Estates, Limited.**
**The Senawang Rubber Estates Company, Limited.**

NOTICE is hereby given that cancelled certificates with the cancellation marks removed by chemicals and with forged transfers attached have been presented for the issue of new certificates.

The Directors of the above Companies have reason to fear that other similar frauds may have been perpetrated.

ALL PERSONS DEALING in shares of the above Companies are warned to examine the certificates with care.

HOLDERS OF CERTIFICATES of these Companies are recommended and requested to send their scrip to the Company's Head Office to be verified.

By order of the Boards of Directors,

HUGO REISS & CO.,

Secretaries & General Managers.

Shanghai, 4th October, 1916.

11342

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**Shanghai Rowing Club**

AUTUMN REGATTA

Saturday and Sunday

28th and 29th Oct., 1916

HOUSEBOAT MOORINGS

MEMBERS and Visitors requiring Houseboat Berths at the Regatta are requested to make early application to the undersigned.

Stations will be allotted in the order in which applications are received.

By order of the Committee,

N. C. BRODIE,

Honorary Secretary.

11327

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## The Shanghai Chemical Laboratory

**No. 4 Canton Road**

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## Zung Lee & Sons

(W. Z. Zee & Sons)

HARDWARE, METALS AND SUNDRIES

Largest stock of highest quality goods at cheapest prices, as proved by public tender

**Broadway, Shanghai.**

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OVERSEAS TRADING CO. OF CALIFORNIA

IMPORTERS OF AMERICAN PRODUCTS

Representing

**WELLMAN, PECK & COMPANY**

(Wholesale Grocers and Coffee Roasters)

San Francisco, California

Telephone No. 930. Address: 8a Peking Road.

11256

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We beg to notify our customers that, on account of a death in the firm, our business will be closed at the end of the year.

**C. KLARE**

1109 Broadway.

**Underwear, Shirts, Neckwear, Hats, Caps, Etc.**

N. B. This business is for sale as a going concern.

11318

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## Winter Overcoats

**New American Styles and American Patterns**

**Business and Evening Clothes**

THOM SHING

G19 Tiendong Road, Hongkew

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## HENLI REGATTA

**MOTOR BOAT RACE—All Classes**

For conditions see Pink Sheet of The China Press for 15th October.

Entries to be forwarded to the undersigned not later than Monday, 23rd October.

Entrance Fee $5.00 per boat.

N. C. BRODIE,
Hon. Secy.
Shanghai Rowing Club.
2 Soochow Road.

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**In The United States Court For China**

*In the matter of the estate of FLORENCE ISABEL RUSSELL, deceased.*

Pursuant to an Order of said Court, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the Estate of Florence Isabel Russell, deceased, to present the same with vouchers to Charles H. Williams, Esquire, American Consulate-General, Administrator of said Estate, on or before the first day of April, 1917, and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payment of the same in due course to said administrator.

CHARLES H. WILLIAMS,
Administrator.

Shanghai, China, September 26, 1916.

11133

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**In The United States Court For China**

*In the matter of the Last Will and Testament of JOHN JOSEPH WADE deceased.*

Pursuant to an order of said Court, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of John Jospeh Wade, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers, to Ralph A. Frost, Esquire, 14 Ewo Road, Hankow, China, Administrator of the said Estate, on or before first day of April, 1917; and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payment of the same in due course to said Administrator.

WILLIAM RANDLE,
SYD S. KEMP, Co-executors,
RALPH A. FROST, Administrator with the will annexed.

Shanghai, China, September 26, 1916.

11133

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**The Cheng Rubber Estates, Limited.**

NOTICE is hereby given that the Sixth Annual General Meeting of Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Head Office, No. 38 Canton Road, Shanghai, on Friday, the 20th day of October, 1916, at 4.30 p.m., for presentation of the report of the Directors and accounts to 30th June, 1916.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from Friday, the 13th to Friday, the 20th October, 1916, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

HUGO REISS & CO.

Secretaries & General Managers.

Shanghai, 7th October, 1916.

11277

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## NEW FRENCH WAR LOAN

**5% "de la Defense Nationale" 1916.**

**PRICE OF ISSUE 88.75%**

**The list of applications will be opened in Paris from October 5th until October 20th and those intending to subscribe are invited to apply without delay.**

**The amount of the Loan is unlimited and the French Government binds itself not to redeem same before 1930.**

**The Loan will bear interest at 5 per cent per annum, beginning from November 16th, 1916, payable QUARTERLY.**

**Interest coupons will be exempted from any present or future Government taxes during the period of the Loan.**

**For full payment on application, the price of issue will be:**

**87.50% and**

**Payments by instalments will also be accepted as follows:**

| | |
|---|---|
| 15.00% | on application |
| 23.75% | on 16th December |
| 25.00% | on 16th February |
| 25.00% | on 16th April |
| 88.75% | |

**Holders of "Bons et Obligations de la Defense Nationale" will have the option of converting same into Bons of the New Loan on terms that will be supplied on application.**

**Subscriptions are now received at the**

**BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE—SHANGHAI, PEKING and TIENTSIN**

**and will be telegraphed to Paris free of charge or commission, at especially favorable exchange rates and every facility will be granted to subscribers.**

11066

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**The Dominion Rubber Co., Ltd.**

At a Meeting of Directors held on the 16th October, 1916, it was decided to declare an Interim Dividend at the rate of Fifty Tael Cents per Share to be paid on and after 3rd November, 1916, to Shareholders on record on that date.

Notice is hereby given that the Share Register and the Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 26th October to the 3rd November, 1916, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

MEYER & MEASOR,

General Mangers & Secretaries.

11371

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## Notice of Removal

WE beg to inform our numerous customers that, owing to our former premises, 48 North Soochow Road, being reconstructed, we have permanently removed our works and offices to our own new building, PA 142 Tsepoo Road, east of North Honan Road.

KIEN-CHEONG,
Engineering & Iron Works.

Shanghai, 16th October, 1916.

11366

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**DRINK SPARKLIS**

**Pure Aerated Waters**

MANUFACTURED BY

**The Sparklis Aerated Water Factory, Ltd.**

FACTORY:—

No. 76 North Szechuen Rd.

Prices and Order Books on application

**The Eastern Syndicate**

General Managers.

Phone No. 3255. Office: No. 73 Range Rd.

10607

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## CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, LIMITED.

The

S. S. "EMPRESS of RUSSIA"

will be despatched from

SHANGHAI

(Woosung)

on

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 21st

for

HONGKONG

via

MANILA.

Further particulars on application to

C. P. O. S., LTD.

Corner

Peking and Yuen-Ming-Yuen Rds.

Telephone 1668

11249

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## LOST

Compradore and godown receipt No. 13670, issued by the Compradore of the B. A. T. Co., for 1 case of "Pride of China", in favour of Tai Sin and Sam Joe, has been lost. All parties concerned have been notified to this effect.

TAI SIN AND SAM JOE.

11357

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## Notice of Removal

THE undersigned begs to announce that he has removed his office to 8 Peking Road, ground floor.

A. QUOIKA,
Mechanical and Electrical Engineer.

Shanghai, 15th October, 1916.

11354

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**Business and Official Notices are Continued on Page 11**

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**APARTMENTS**

**WINDSOR HOUSE**

14-15 Quinsan Gardens

Front room, with bathroom and verandah attached, to let.

Tel. 3482

9408

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**8 & 11 Quinsan Gardens**

A very comfortable attic with all home comforts, 'Phone 1946.

10070

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**TO LET**

CENTRAL. Large and small rooms: bathrooms attached, Quiet comfort. Excellent cooking, very moderate terms. Apply to Box 368, THE CHINA PRESS.

11282

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TO LET, at 7 Carter Road, well-furnished rooms, with or without board. Telephone, garden and verandah; very comfortable. Also flat, with moderate charges.

11358

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TO LET, housekeeping flat, two large rooms, kitchen, bath, telephone, verandah. 3a Siccawei Road. Terms reasonable.

11351 O 18

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TO LET, with board, well-furnished front balcony room with small room, bathroom attached. Suitable for married couple or friends, also small room. 12a Quinsan Gardens.

11343 O 18

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**OFFICES, ETC., TO LET**

GODOWN to let, No. 5 Szechuen Road, three floors and flat roof, from October 1st. Apply to China Realty Co., Ltd.

11188

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**TRANSLATIONS**

TRANSLATOR, who has considerable experience in legal, consulate, syndicate, journalistic, commercial and official translation work, undertakes translation in English and Chinese of agreements, petitions, letters, legal documents, advertisements, and commercial documents, etc. Please apply to Chang Nieh-yun, c/o 1-a Peking Road, or P.D., 159 Haining Road, opposite West End Lane.

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**SITUATIONS WANTED**

POSITION WANTED by an experienced Chinese, with knowledge of general office routine. Good reference. Moderate salary. Apply to Box 5, THE CHINA PRESS.

11377 O 19

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POSITION WANTED by a Chinese as godown-keeper, storekeeper or timekeeper: many years' experience in Shanghai. Apply to Box 204, THE CHINA PRESS.

T. F.

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**SITUATION VACANT**

ADVERTISER has established an Insurance Company, and is prepared to take partner who can invest ten thousand taels and be manager. Apply to Box No. 3, THE CHINA PRESS.

11375 O 20

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WANTED, expert Chinese stenographer and typist. Immediate engagement. Good salary and good prospects to the right person. Apply to Box 4, THE CHINA PRESS.

11376 O 30

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**MATRIMONIAL**

NEUTRAL, aged 27, known businessman in Shanghai, desires to meet young lady (European nationality) of good birth, with some means, with view to matrimony. Discretion assured. Apply to Box 2, THE CHINA PRESS

11374

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**FINANCIAL**

SPECULATION; Partner wanted, with a cash capital of Tls. 4,000 for a speculative business about a one-thousandth part as risky as gambling in shares. A fortune can be made in a short while on the above investment. Only those who mean business immediately and are willing to take the quantitative risk, need apply to Box No. 1, THE CHINA PRESS.

11372 O 22

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WE CAN arrange loans from Tls. 1,000 to Tls. 1,000,000 on first class real estate security. China Realty Company, Ltd.

11176 O 31

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**HOUSES TO LET**

TO LET, 66 Broadway Terrace, four-roomed residence. Apply to 10 Yangtszepoo Road.

11337 O 19

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## Exchange and Mart

FOR SALE; Owner leaving for home, offers for sale a limousine Dion Bouton car, 7-seater, 4 cylinders, in excellent condition, car having been used very little over a year. Price when imported, Tls. 5,500. Let it go for Tls. 3,000 nett. Trial trip can be arranged by applying Box 497, THE CHINA PRESS.

11365 O 19

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FOR SALE, Hotchkiss motor-car, 6-cylinder, 7-seater limousine, in perfect condition. Newly-painted and unholstered. Equipment complete, including head, side and tail-lights, horn and speedometer. An excellent, closed family-car for the cold season. For particulars as to price and demonstration apply to the Central Garage Co., Ltd., 2a Jinkee Road.

11307 T. F.

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FOR SALE, Harmonium d'Art (with "Prolongement basse"). Built for the tropics by the well-known Balthasar Florance, Namur (Belgium). Apply to Box 499, THE CHINA PRESS.

11369 O 18

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WANTED, a pair of prismatic field-glasses in good condition. State price to Box 498, THE CHINA PRESS.

11368 O 18

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FOR SALE; One or two English-made motor-cycles, mechanically perfect, brand-new and ready for the road. 3½ h.p. Suitable for single or side-car work: at bargain prices. Apply to Box 388, THE CHINA PRESS.

T. F.

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1284, BROADWAY TELEPHONE No. 1025

## YUT SAE CHANG & Co.

**Iron Merchants & General Hardware Dealers**

**SHANGHAI.**

JUST ARRIVED

Portable Outboard-Motor, Fireless Cooking Stove and Bommer Brothers Spring Hinges.